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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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HARRISBURG.

ast Day of the Legislature.

eport of the Evans Committee.

vans's Testimony Not Believed.

ov. Geary's Connection with the Matter.

stimony of S. P. Brown, of Washington.

peaker Rutan's Closing Remarks.

ift Giving and Gift Taking.

pecial Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1872.

Report of the Evans Committee.

Mr. Graham presented the report of the Evans investigation Committee, amounting to three volumns of closely printed matter. Among her things they say the principal witness, vans, for a long time did not obey the subena of the Committee on repeated requests the chairman to appear and testify, or asnt to his expressed wish to visit his residence take his testimony, and our labors were ereby greatly increased and rendered more fficult of performance; and it was not until e willful neglect or refusal of the witness to pear and testify before the Legislative comittee was made a criminal offense, and a reisition upon the Governor of New York was ent to be made for his rendition that he conented to testify. These facts, taken in nnection with testimony fully given by him, d the direct contradiction thereof by S. P. wen, cause us to have grave doubts as to the uth of his assertions in regard to the disposal money retained by him out of the collecns, and we cannot resist the conclusion that his statement be true, he has without cause necessity refused or neglected to give to the ate, whose agent he was, until about to be mpelled to do so, that information which required by the people, and he alone was competent to give. Of the credit thus given to e State, $906,000, less $11,250 before paid, ans to liquidate cash advanced to the State in 61, and $1,304,711 43 were carried by counter arrant to the credit of direct tax neither oney nor warrant passed through the hands of vans for those sums. Upon the whole of this m Evans claims to retain ten per cent. or 98,911 52 for less than thirty days work. our committee had not sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so old a stratagem, or sufficiently severe words to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrongs. he labors of Evans covered the time tween March 23, 1871, and January 15, 1872, ithin the first sixty days of which the acounting officers made the necessary entries adjust the accounts already settled. He ceived $94,168 34, and while in office the State officials knew this fact for three ars before it became public, and the neglect make the transactions to lose their interest is garded by us as a gross dereliction of official ty. We are unable to arrive at any reliable te as to the disposition of the whole of the munificent withheld by Evans, but identified at he paid his debts and expenses with these oneys. D. C. Forney admits that Evans id him $5,000 out of the commissions, and ates that he had a contract for $10,000 reof. Evans swears that the sum paid Forey was $6,000, and to S. P. Brown, of Washgton, $4,000. Dr. John Strohecker received out $5,500 for his services and cash consumed, and a member of the family of J. R. Dungon, then private Secretary of Gov. eary, received $2,500. The testimony of Evans is contradicted in material points by Brown, who swears that he [Evans] also stated to me that he had to pay a large amount of money to Pennsylvania officials for the purpose of obtaining the necessary legislation. He gave me a memorandum of the amounts he had to pay to these parties. On this memorandum appeared e name of Governor Geary and friend for 0,000; D. C. Forney, $6,000; J. Robley ingham, $25,000, and other names for $8,000, e subsequently stated to me that he was to ocure the publication of a life of Governor eary, and that a large portion of the $30,000 to be appropriated to that purpose. In addition to subsequent conversation, Evans ld me that he had an interview th a publishing house, the name of which mentioned (I think it was Appleton & Co., t am not certain,) and that it would cost 0,000 to publish the life of Gov. Geary, being out $30,000 more than the amount subscribed, nother consideration he was to give to Gov. eary was that he (Evans) was either to purase the controlling interest in a paper in arrisburg, or to start a new one to further Gov. eary's name prominently before the people a candidate for the Presidency. This proect was to be wholly in the interest of Gov. eary, and to be under his control." They find the charges made in the ew York *Tribune* and *Sun* not proven.

Mr. White offered a resolution providing i next session the investigation of the General Judiciary Committee in reference to the legal fees on passage last session of the relave to railroad crossings. Postponed for the resent.

Mr. Buckalew reported the cost of the Mcnnes Gray Committee at $14,396 11. Ordered old.

Mr. White presented the minority report of id Committee.

Speech of Speaker Rutan.

Before closing, Speaker Rutan said among ings: Before the session of 1872 passes into istory, it may be well to say that the promes made at the opening have not failed to meet fulfillment. With sickness and death interrupting our labor as never before, we are nevertheless enabled by the blessing of Providence to adjourn at an early day. I think almost every instance we have met the just demands of the people. A constitutional onvention has been provided for, and under the organic act the wisest nd best citizens of all parties and localities can mould its action. The Congressional apportionment, invariably a work f great difficulty and labor, has been made n a form which has received the approval f a decided majority of this body, and the ote on its final passage is sufficient evidence hat we have risen above partisan considerations in its construction. We have economised igidly in public expenditures; the expenses f maintaining a separate independent existence among nations. He believes that the idea was present to the minds of those who took part in that changeful season, that the most favorable contingencies was it to be charged that they were disloyal, as had been hinted? He took the position that these men were not open to any such condemnation. He referred to the phrase of Lord Monck about a new nationality, to Lord Lisgar's declaration that alliance should now take the place of allegiance, and would ask the repeated observations of leading newspapers of England, to establish the fact that what the public men of Canada foresaw was based upon a common understanding of opinion in the mother country. The whole drift of that opinion was that connection with Canada was a source of embarrassment, from which the mother country should be freed as soon as possible, and if English statesmen and the English press discussed a question so unreasonable as that having subverted the institutions of disloyalty, it could not be charged against the public men of Canada that they were wanting in loyalty because they recognized the natural position of affairs. The speaker was frequently applauded.

Vote For a New Speaker.

The Senate proceeded to elect a new Speaker. The Republicans, sixteen, voted for Mr. Anderson; the Democrats, fifteen, for Mr. Berks. The candidates exchanging votes: ficulties for B. B. Strang; no choice. Second allot, Anderson 16; Davis 16; McClure voted or Strang; Brodhead and White paired, Dill nd Weakley absent, no choice. Fourth ballot, Anderson 14, Davis 14, McClure voted for trang, no choice.

Sine Die.

The hour of twelve having arrived, Mr. White called the order of the day. The speaker informed the Senate *sine die*, no peaker having been elected.

The Gift Business Over Again.

After adjournment, the Senators held an informal meeting in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Waddell presiding, and Mr. Buckalew, on the part of the Senate, presented Speaker Rutan with an elegant gold-bound gavel, in an eloquent and lengthy speech, attesting his appreciation of Speaker Rutan as a gentleman, Senator and officer, declaring he full confidence of every Senator in the late Speaker, and asserting that the Senate had never had a fairer, abler or more accurate presiding officer. He believed every Senator on the floor subscribed to this sentiment without respect to persons or party, and he deemed it but proper and just to render this tribute to Speaker Rutan. He was honest as a man and when he retired it was with the esteem of all those with whom he had been associated in public life.

Messrs. Billingsley and White added their appreciation of Mr. Rutan's personal and official qualifications, both expressing kindly relations toward the retiring Speaker.

Speaker Rutan was then presented with a costly watch and chain by the Senators, with a gold headed cane by the retiring Democratic officers, and with a silver tea set by the Republican officers of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the usual complimentary resolutions, the presentation of a gavel to the Speaker, and the reading of the Evans report, the House adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Rutan Still Speaker.

It is generally conceded that the adjournment of the Senate without the election of a Speaker, leaves Mr. Rutan in that position until October.

Capture of Murderers in the Indian Country—Buffalo Hunters Massacred.

LITTLE ROCK, April 4.—The Fort Smith *Era*, of Saturday, says Deputy Marshal Joe Peavre brought in three prisoners from the Indian country, charged with murder. He reports that while at Cedar Grove, in southwestern Kansas, he learned that of fifteen men who some time previous had gone out on a buffalo hunt only two returned, the rest having been killed by a party of Osages, who set upon them just after they had gone into camp and were off their guard and scattered in different directions attending to camp duties. Of the two hunters who escaped one managed to jump on his horse, an animal of superior speed, while the other pretended to be dead and remained motionless on the ground until the redskins had left. The Indians plundered the camp and carried off everything they could. United States Deputy Marshal J. Bear came in on Wednesday with nine prisoners, seven of whom are supposed to be connected with the hanging of Finney at Perryville in the early part of this month. Of the other two one was arrested for selling whisky and the other for making a deadly assault. Deputy Marshal Williard will be in with four more supposed to have had a hand in hanging Finney.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872.

Extraordinary Scene in the House.

An unusual scene occurred in the House today. Negley, of Pennsylvania, asked to have a resolution adopted setting forth certain alleged shortcomings on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad, and asking for the appointment of a commission of three to examine the finances of the road and report. Negley had come down the middle aisle and stopped by the seat of James Brooks, of New York, during the reading of the resolution. At the conclusion of the reading, Brooks arose and objected to the reception of the resolution. Negley asked whether it was in order for a stockholder in the Union Pacific Road, and also a director, to object to so just a resolution. Brooks, with much emphasis, retorted by asking whether it was in order for an instrument of Wall street to offer a resolution on this floor to further the purposes of operators in Union Pacific stock, and drawing a package of letters and dispatches from his pocket, he announced to the House that he had evidence to prove the charge that the resolution was offered at the instance of parties operating in Wall street. He then agreed to withdraw his objections to the reception of the resolution if he were allowed to read the evidence he had. Mr. Banks objected to this proposition, and Mr. Negley did not press his resolution. It appears that this resolution was either set up last week, or that the stock operating lobby about the House knew that it was coming as early as last Friday, and this morning a number of well known operators were on hand to watch the springing of the resolution. But, as now appears, the matter leaked out in Wall street, and Brooks received notice from New York of what was to be presented before the House met. Among the papers Brooks had to present was the correspondence of a private Secretary of General Butler with the President of the Union Pacific Railroad informing him of what was coming on Monday. The objection made by General Banks to the reading of the evidence Brooks had to show that the whole affair was a stock-jobbing operation, caused considerable surprise, and to questionings on the part of several whether Banks's resolution of investigation concerning the Northern Pacific road a few weeks since was not of the same character.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Terrible Effects of an Earthquake in Syria—Fifteen Hundred Persons Lose their Lives.

LONDON, April 8.—A telegram from Constantinople brings intelligence that the city of Antioch, in Syria, was visited by an earthquake, causing a terrible loss of life. The dispatch states that one-half of the city was totally destroyed, and one thousand five hundred persons lost their lives. Great distress prevails in that portion of the city not demolished. The remaining inhabitants are sadly in need of assistance.

A Satisfactory Settlement Possible.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Post* says: "A rumor prevailed last night that an important telegram had been received at the Foreign office from the Government of the United States. This dispatch, it was reported, indicated that there was a prospect that the differences between England and America, growing out of the claim for indirect damages, would be settled in a manner satisfactory to both nations."

Meanwhile the fine weather brought out immense throngs to all the parks in London. The bands at Regents and Battersea attracted thousands. No accidents are reported, although the number of people at all of the places of resort was unusually large.

Our Claims for Indirect Damages.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Evening Post*, in referring to rumors in the cable dispatches to the Associated Press to-day of a peaceable settlement in the differences pertaining to the Alabama case, says: "We have strong reason to believe that our government conveyed to Great Britain its willingness to exclude by agreement at the consideration of claims for indirect damages from the arbitrators, at least so far as to demand no award on this ground. These claims must remain in the case as arguments in favor of an award by the court, but not as claims for money to be paid us. The proposition, the *Post* is informed, is in a form which the British Government can hardly in consistency fail to accept, and that before another week it is hoped a link literally expressed will be accomplished between the two countries as to the interpretation of the treaty."

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

HAMILTON, CANADA, April 6.—Hon. William McDougall, formerly a member of the Ottawa Government, and late Lieutenant Governor, in a lecture last night stated that when in England he discussed the position of Canada as affected by the relations between England and the United States with Earl Granville, Gladstone, Aderly and the Secretary for the Colonies in the previous Government. The conclusion they had come to was this: That all parties recognized the change that had taken place in the position of Great Britain, and were anxiously preparing the way to meet the new state of things. He had been forced to the conclusion that the policy was not to abandon the colonies, nor to act so as to drive them away from the connection, but to prepare them for maintaining their own position by means of their own right hands—to make them conscious that if an attack was levied against them they must be prepared, if not altogether on their own resources to resist it, failing in which they must be prepared to accept the consequences, whatever they might be, which followed invasion and conquest. Speaking for himself, and speaking freely, frankly and truthfully, he was of the opinion that a union of these provinces was a preliminary step for the establishment of a system of Government in British America which would enable us, when the moment arrived, when necessity pressed on us, to maintain a separate independent existence among nations. He believes that the idea was present to the minds of those who took part in that changeful season, that the most favorable contingencies was it to be charged that they were disloyal, as had been hinted? He took the position that these men were not open to any such condemnation. He referred to the phrase of Lord Monck about a new nationality, to Lord Lisgar's declaration that alliance should now take the place of allegiance, and would ask the repeated observations of leading newspapers of England, to establish the fact that what the public men of Canada foresaw was based upon a common understanding of opinion in the mother country. The whole drift of that opinion was that connection with Canada was a source of embarrassment, from which the mother country should be freed as soon as possible, and if English statesmen and the English press discussed a question so unreasonable as that having subverted the institutions of disloyalty, it could not be charged against the public men of Canada that they were wanting in loyalty because they recognized the natural position of affairs. The speaker was frequently applauded.

GREAT RAIN STORM,

Extraordinary Freshets in Ohio and Kentucky—Bridges Swept Away.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—News from the surrounding country report terrible freshets. Nearly two inches of rain fell here up to midnight. A land slide and trestle reported gone on Louisville Short Line. Many bridges reported gone near Marietta and Cincinnati, and near Greenfield; the bridge on the Little Miama is down above Morrowtown; bridges are gone at Wilmington and Zanesville, and between Morrow and Clarksburg. Wilmington is under water. A great flood is reported in Kentucky, and in that place and Louisville. The rain stopped at Louisville about midnight, but clouds still threaten. The river is rising an inch each hour. The information as to the destruction of bridges is positive, but appears trustworthy, and from the severity of the storm probable. Indications are that it was less severe here than in the surrounding country.

At four o'clock this afternoon four vents of the temporary trestle over Ten Mile Creek, on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, put up pending preparation for the new iron bridge, were carried away by the sudden and unusual flood. The liability of the trestle being washed out had been provided for, and the first indications of giving way were telegraphed all along the line and trains suspended. The regular trains will be delayed one or two days. At noon to-day, about four miles from the city, three negro boys about twelve years old, out fishing in a creek, were struck by lightning. One was instantly killed, and the other escaped with a shock and a sole from his left shoe torn off.

More of the Earthquake in California—Remarkable Effects.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Advices from Lone Pine to Friday last say that shocks still continue, though less violent. Four more deaths of injured parties are reported. Owens Lake has risen four feet and Owens river shrunken to one-half its usual volume. A new creek is running where formerly was dry land. While a family of five were being buried a shock filled the grave with earth and sunk the ground on which the party were standing four feet. The San Diego county springs, which were wholly or partially dried by the earthquake fifteen years since, have broken out afresh.

Fire in Putnam, Ohio—Loss $10,000.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—A special to the *Gazette* from Zanesville this evening says a fire this morning in Putnam destroyed a store and four other small houses belonging to Isaac Stein. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the Home, Columbus, $4,500 divided between the Amazon of Cincinnati and several Eastern companies.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Secretary Boutwell's New Bill—National Banks Must Give Up Six Per Cent. Bond and Take Those Bearing a Lower Rate of Interest—Redemption of Bonds in London.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The following bill, introduced in the House by Mr. Dawes today, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, embraces the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, which he explained before the committee yesterday:

Be it enacted, &c., That any national banking association which shall have deposited bonds with the Treasurer of the United States for the security of its circulation, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved 3d June, 1864," and of the several acts amendatory thereof, may, on or before the first day of January, 1875, in lieu of the bonds so deposited, deposit bonds authorized by an approved 14th July 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt in equal amounts of each of several classes of bonds authorized by said act;" provided, however, that any bank which shall have deposited bonds with the Treasurer of the United States previous to the passage of this act, may subscribe for and deposit an equal amount of each of said several classes of bonds for any sum additional which may be required as security for the circulation of such bank.

SEC. 2. That if any banking association or associations shall neglect to deposit bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to the first section of this act, other banking associations may be organized in the State where any banking association or associations which shall have so neglected to make a deposit of bonds may be located, and such new associations shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of other banking associations organized under the act aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to call in the circulation of the banking associations so neglecting to deposit bonds as provided in the first section of this act; and the circulation so-called in shall, on presentation to the bank issuing the same, be redeemed and forthwith returned to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be destroyed as provided in section 24th of the National Currency Act; and if any bank shall fail to return said circulating notes for destruction in thirty days after they shall have been redeemed, the bank so in default shall forfeit as a penalty therefor a sum equal to ten per cent. on the amount of notes redeemed, which penalty shall be retained by the Treasurer out of the interest due or to become due on bonds held by him as security for the notes of said bank; and the circulation so called in shall be awarded by him to the existing associations in conformity with existing laws.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to provide for the registering and transfer of registered bonds issued under the act approved the 14th of July, 1870, and for the act to authorize the refunding of the national debt in London, Berlin, Frankfort, and for the payment in that city of interest on bonds issued under said act."

SEC. 4. That section 3 of the act entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved 14th July, 1870," be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized, after the expiration of said several terms of ten, fifteen and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion, the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished by their dates and numbers, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and interest on the particular bonds so called for shall cease to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

Volcano of Colima, Mexico, in Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The volcano of Colima, Mexico, which for two years has been exhibiting signs of activity, is in full eruption, throwing out ashes which cover a large section of country, and smoke so dense that it obscures the sun. The spectacle is described as one of awful grandeur.

Death of Hon. Samuel Galloway.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 5.—Hon. Samuel Galloway, who has been seriously ill from consumption for several months past died at his residence in this city to-day.

The Philadelphia Steamship Line.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Steamship Company was held in Philadelphia a few days ago. The report of the Secretary shows that the list of subscribers to the capital stock amounted to 7,047 shares of $100 each, on which instalments to the amount of $686,020 had been paid. Contracts have been made for four first-class iron propellers, all to be alike in model and machinery, and the material to be used in their construction, as far as practicable, of American manufacture. Each vessel is to be of 3,016 tons, old measurement; 355 feet in length, 43 feet beam, and furnished with independent, compound, vertical, direct acting, surface condensing propelling engines. The total cost of the four is to be $2,080,000, and they are to be completed, respectively, on the 1st of September, November and December of the present year, and January 1st, 1873. The contractor gives $100,000 security on each vessel for the faithful performance of the contract. He has been paid to date $617,500, and $1,424,500 have been deposited with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to secure the fulfilment of the steamship company's contract with these shippers. In addition to the subscriptions to the capital stock there has been received on account of subscription bonds, $1,358,000; on interest account, $3,175 92; total receipts, $2,157,155 93. No plan has yet been decided upon as to how the business of the company is to be conducted when the vessels are ready.

INTERVIEW WITH TWEED.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found a report on the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, signed by the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts and gentlemen of the highest character and standing in New York. Charges against the directors and management of the company having been made by a person who held a policy for a small amount, a full investigation was made, and the result of that investigation is fully set forth in the report. The committee, for the satisfaction of the public generally, and of the Equitable policy-holders in particular, state that there is no ground for any single charge that has been made against the management of the society, whilst they aver that the conduct of the institution entitles it to the most perfect confidence of the community.

Excitement in the Oil Regions.

A new excitement now prevails in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, caused by the sale of a large quantity of oil by J. J. Fisher, of Oil City, to the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, a member of the late South Improvement Company. Mr. Fisher was one of the most active of the opponents of the great monopoly, and great surprise and indignation is manifested among producers and dealers, that he should at this late day desert his friends. His defense is that he needed money, and could not in justice to himself hold the oil any longer. It seems that the Executive Committee of the Producers' Union proposed to raise money for Mr. F., but failed to do so.

There is now in the oil regions nearly as much oil as the tankage capacity will accommodate—about 1,000,000 barrels, according to the Titusville *Herald*—and parties in this State suspend all drilling from the 20th of April till the 20th of June, in order to prevent further accumulations.

A DECISION has just been rendered by the Postmaster General of some interest to a number of the business houses of Pittsburgh. It has been a somewhat common practice for leading firms to notify their customers and others, by printed circulars, of the contemplated visit of commercial travelers representing the home establishment, asking for these representatives a favorable hearing. Such circulars are usually printed with a blank, for the insertion of the agent's name and date of visit, which are written in with ink. It has been commonly believed that these notices were entitled to pass through the mails at the rate of two cents for each inclosure. The Postmaster General decides, however, that the domestic letter rate of postage is required on all mailable matter which is wholly or partly in writing, or is so marked as to convey any other or further intelligence or information than is conveyed by the original print in case of printed matter. Circulars of this kind are in all cases to be held for such postage.

THE dead-lock on the Alabama treaty leaves the fisheries question between the United State and the Dominion of Canada in *statu quo*. Canadian-caught fish can only be imported into the United States on the payment of duty, and Massachusetts skippers can only ply their calling in Dominion waters by taking out a license therefor. As respects our tariff the Canadians seem to possess their souls in patience, but the skippers of Massachusetts revolt at the idea of a Canuck license. The season is just opening and they owe a determination to arm themselves and fish where they will, license and treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Two Famous Partisans—Isaiah Rynders—Wm. M. Tweed—"General" Tweed—His Critique on the "Day's Doings"—Interview with Tweed—He Deprecates His "Ill-Judged tune"—The "Harpers" the Real Authors of the Anti-Tammany Movement—Nast's Caricatures of Tweed and What He Thinks of Them—Nast and Ingersoll.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1872.

TWO FAMOUS PARTISANS.

It occurred to your correspondent, a week or so ago, that the readers of the COMMERCIAL would read with interest an account of two men whose names as Democratic leaders have had, each in its time and order, a national circulation. I lately had a long chat with Isaiah Rynders and with William M. Tweed, a newspaper friend, connected with one of the leading New York journals, lately had occasion to call upon Rynders. I caught at the familiar sound and proposed to go along. We found him at Passaic, New Jersey, one of those numerous and fashionable Jersey outlets for the teeming population of New York. Any one conversant with the politics of the last thirty years will at once remember the Captain. As President of the Empire Club, is a most potential New York Democrat, and a party orator of peculiar vehemence and force, his fame was once as wide as the Continent. The last prominent public position filled by him was, we believe, that of Buchanan's United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York. We met the Captain at the principal hotel of the place, and were sorry to have to decline cordial and pressing invitation to adjourn to his wife's elegant villa, which he generally makes his home. I, of course, expected to see a man pretty well up in years, but the Captain's face is just as ruddy and his hair as black as it was thirty years ago. He said he was in his sixty-eighth year, and I had some difficulty in realizing that he could be forty-odd. I experienced surprise at his relinquishing his former marked identity with New York politics and secluding himself in New Jersey. He said he still retained his residence in New York, never having removed his trunk therefrom, and never meddled with politics except to serve his friends. He explained his abstinence from party contests by avowing an utter lack of sympathy with the manner in which local politics had been managed of late in New York. He quoted, with approval, a speech of Charles O'Conor's, in which the Tammany wire pullers were characterized as a pack of thieves. They approached the end of the last fall to appear on the stump and help rescue them from overthrow. He replied in substance that he would dearly like to stump Orange and Westchester counties as had been his wont, and bewildered his interlocutors by asking, "What shall I say?" He has been a firm friend to Connolly since his difficulties with the said thief. Connolly had taken his advice, and acted with decision, the little programme by which "Tweed, Hall & Connolly" should be scapegoat for municipal malversation would have been signally foiled. He gave Connolly the first office he ever held, and felt a friendly interest in seeing Connolly through present embarrassments. Thus far we had talked with the ordinary colloquial calmness, and the Rynders of tradition had not shown himself. I was about leaving when the veteran whose peculiar force and direction had made his speeches in other days the most amusing reading in the New York papers, should show himself in his true colors, and, to quote the old vein, introduced the name of Henry Clay. He warmed up at once, and became the fiery, glowing Rynders of old, telling us how the great Clay had told him that he owed his defeat to his energy and vim as leader of the Empire Club, and that if he had only one such friend in New York he could have been elected. As assured. Are statesmen of the class of Henry Clay, and patriots of the stamp of Isaiah Rynders, to be numbered among the dead? It would seem so. The old personal magnetism and the old personal devotion are becoming very rare nowadays.

TWEED AND HIS PERSONNEL.

I will venture to say that no person in America is the subject of a more intense curiosity, unfriendly and otherwise, than Wm. M. Tweed. It is hard for the American at large to form a definite idea of the man as he is. The effects of the New York Printing Company were advertised to be sold by Sheriff Brennan, and your correspondent thought he would saunter down that street and wait developments. He did so, and saw the "Boss" arrive in the devilment of poor New Yorkers and the wonder of the outside world. I found the building and looked round for the red flag, but it had been lifted, however, see "Wm. M. Tweed's law office" over the door (the printing office is an upper story), and about as much modified as possible. While thus engaged a portly form came down the stairs, unaccompanied, and stood beside me, eyeing me with a gaze as intent as my own. I had advantageously observing at once so I was looking at. The great merit of a caricature is that while it exaggerates all the facial characteristics it preserves the man. Nast's caricatures have the merit in a remarkable degree. Any Pittsburgher who reads *Harper's Weekly* would know Tweed at once, even if he should not see him in person. He has a strong acquiline nose, though with nothing like the prominence given to it by Nast. He has the same deeply imbedded gray eyes, set closely together, though not nearly so closely as in the caricature. He had his hat on when I first saw him, but I was aware that he has the high and rounded forehead of Nast's pictures, and that his baldness exaggerates it, and that his slight head of hair is gray, as is his beard. He is of the middle height and is quite stout, though not nearly so live and vigorous. His street dress is modest. Shortly after he came down his carriage drove up to Duane street, he got in very composedly and was driven away. All the vituperation of which he has been the object has not wilted him a particle, and the only time I ever saw him exhibit any dejection was when he came out of Fisk's death room at the Grand Central. The next time I met him, however, he had perfectly recovered.

INTERVIEW WITH TWEED.

I mentioned to a journalist who knew him intimately my meeting with Tweed and curiosity about his characteristics. He at once volunteered to introduce me. We called at his office on Duane street and sent in our cards. Quite a number were before us and were collected in the ante-room waiting their turn. The "Boss" on each gentleman invariably called him, as I observed, both in speaking of and to him—sent us word that he would be happy to see us in a few minutes. The minutes grew into hours. He was having a very protracted interview with somebody or other. While we waited "General" Tweed came in, a fresh-faced, handsome and fashionable young fellow" ("young feller" is the latest slang in New York, and there is supposed to be exquisite humor in commencing an address, "Well, young feller"), who has recently filled the position of Assistant District Attorney. He had with him a copy of the *Daily Doings*, which he had purchased round to the assembly and got off the highly original remark that the *Daily Doings* specially lay in depicting the more glaring shortcomings of female physical charms. Usual stolen glimpses at that sheet enable your correspondent to confirm the accuracy of the "General's" opinion. I would like to hazard one of my own to the effect that scrutinizing the efforts of the *Daily Doings* in that line is one of the "General's" specialties. The young fellow gets himself up from the costume standpoint on the model of the assassin Stokes, and has not a trace of his father's force or individuality about him. After about two hours we were concluded to call again, left, and on our return were ushered at once into Tweed's sanctum, a special favor, for at least a dozen were then in waiting.

THE BOSS'S STYLE.

I confess to having had very indefinite notions as to Tweed's individuality. I am free to say that I thought him an underbred, vulgar fellow. I suppose nearly every one outside of New York, and the great majority of New Yorkers, have just that idea. I found that I was monstrously mistaken. Whatever Tweed's faults may be, he is never when clothed with almost regal power, in adversity they are strikingly winning. He received us with marked cordiality, and even grace. In the course of the conversation I discovered that he has a felicitous choice of words. To employ his mannerly comparison, I have seen Mr. Buchanan, who was understood to be a gentleman of the old school, [illegible] White House, but Mr. Tweed's address in our interview was quite up to, if not beyond that standard. As a colloquialist he is unexpectedly and remarkably good and racy. Of course I can't tell what he would be in ladies' society, but I once heard Mr. Buchanan talk very awkwardly to a smart lot of new recruits in a big Democratic club. His stronghold was not on the "Boss's" breast, but instead a very unpretentious diamond pin. He wore a single ring, such as would grace the finger of a prosperous doctor or lawyer in St. Louis.

THE CORYPHEUS OF THE RING LAMENTS HIS ILL-FORTUNE.

Your correspondent remarked to Tweed that for a man who had been as well abused as he during the past few months he was very well. The "Boss," in reply, said that he was a New Yorker, and that New Yorkers rather enjoyed a fight. He was, he added, a New Yorker of the fourth generation. He repudiated with a little indignation the charge that he had not felt the newspaper assaults. "A man who has been abused as I have been, and who is not sensible of it, is either a fool or fast becoming one." He had got through pretty before and expected to get through this. His attention was called to an article which had appeared in the *Sun* of the day before, which purported to come from one of his constituents who wanted to know why he was not representing their interests in his place in the Senate. Your correspondent asked if the interests of his Senatorial district were suffering. He said gaily and ironically that that was very likely with eight members (I think it was eight) in the House to look out for them. He regarded the letter as bogus, and the whole thing as, in slang parlance, "a put up job." He said his constituents were satisfied with him. In reference to some inconvenience expected from a pending bill, he said that this time last year he could have fixed that, and added that he had no doubt he could do so still were he in Albany.

I told him I recognized him from Nast's cartoon, though, I prudently added, his features were very much exaggerated in them. I had heard that he was very sensitive on this point. To my surprise he laughed very gaily, and said they were pretty well done. My introducer at this stage of the interview remarked that the absence of Ingersoll's face from all Nast's cartoons was beginning to attract attention, and that it had been asserted that this arose from the fact that Ingersoll had paid Nast very large prices for some very poor pictures. The "Boss" thought he could explain that. A year or so ago Nast and Ingersoll had made a trip to Saratoga together, which it may be remembered Nast illustrated. Ingersoll and he struck up quite a tall fellowship on the trip, and Nast presented to his friend a number of etchings of noteworthy objects seen on the excursion. This was probably the origin of the story. Your correspondent suggested that from the way in which he (Tweed) was pursued by the caricaturist many persons supposed that Nast must have had some personal animosity. The "Boss" thought not. He recalled the fact that they had started a Democratic comic paper in New York some years ago and that the artist made no scruple of satirizing friend or foe. He ascribed the very unfriendly animus of *Harper's Weekly* to the publishers themselves, and gave them the credit of initiating the crusade against himself and the Ring. As this point of the talk Mr. Tweed deprecated his ill-fortune. He said the Harpers were aroused by the action of the Board which threw their school-books out of the public schools. He himself had opposed the measure because he thought it very ill-advised. He had, however, to bear the brunt of the Harpers' resentment. In the course of the conversation he remarked that he had been engaged in more speculations than any man of his age in America. He was now, he said, confining his attention exclusively to the preparation of his case, and felt the loss of his multifarious avocations greatly. He confidently expects to outlive the clamor of the newspapers, and really think that the man has the fiber to do it. He rather liked a fight, he said, but this was a little too one-sided.

When our interview came to an end the "Boss" shook your correspondent by the hand and warmly invited him to call in on him when next in town, and I mean to do so; if not, he would be at all times glad to have a social chat. I have been careful to reproduce only such portions of the remarks as could not be regarded as confidential. A significant circumstance of the interview was that during the whole of it Mr. Tweed's faithful janitor stayed in the room, a precaution which, I presume, he finds necessary to take to avoid misrepresentation of such remarks as he may say or do. We took the delicate attention in good part.

ANA.

FROM SAULT ST. MARIE.

The Winter Extremely Cold—Brisk Season for the Iron Trade—Excitement Among the Canadians—The Idea of a Canadian Pacific Railroad Impracticable—Grant and the Politicians—Great Demand for Pine Lands on the Upper Peninsula.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT ST. MARIE, March 5, 1872.

The winter is drawing towards its close and we will soon be annexed to the world once more. With comparatively little snow, we have intensely cold weather, during the last week in February, the thermometer ranged from 26 to 36 below zero, and last night it dropped down to 41 below. This intense cold during the winter has made a great deal of ice, and the public generally will be glad to see the opening of navigation on the lakes and the blocking up of the harbors with floating ice.

From present appearances there will be a brisk trade on Lake Superior in the iron business, as I understand that some ninety vessels have already been chartered to carry iron ore from Marquette, which is double the amount of last year. This, with the grain and flour trade, will make the canal at this place, as the canal is progressing very slowly, and will be of no advantage to commerce during the coming season.

Our neighbors over the river were greatly excited and considerably frightened on receipt of news of the disagreement on the Alabama question. The Democrats commenced to look around for their hats and conquer these "blasted impudent Yankees" at once, but the more thoughtful ones concluded that if the mother country wished to fight on account of the "Halabama" they had better stand "hoff," and if the thing became too "hot" for them they would go in for annexation. They will have all settled down quietly, and I don't think they will do anything desperate until spring. The railroad from Collingwood to this place is slowly creeping this way, and is expected to reach here in about two years. Here they expect to make connection with an American company, and entertain no fears of competition with the North Pacific. This will give Canada railroad communication with their Northwestern Possessions. I think they have calculated to conclude that a Pacific route through their own territory is impracticable.

It seems, then, that Colonel Forney is to cry 'halt' to the President. Well, I suppose the world is ready to breath a sigh of relief. General Grant should be compelled to "halt." What business has he to regard the wishes of the Republican party? Allowing himself to be a candidate for renomination, when that pure and unselfish political Trinity, Greeley, Sumner and Schurz, are opposed to it? What right has he to allow Carpenter, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Morton, Chandler, Cameron and others to be friendly with him, when he is well aware that the Cincinnati Convention, Chicago *Tribune* and Springfield *Republican* are unfriendly towards those men? Why does he protect the black people and loyal whites of the South from Ku-Klux vengeance, when he knows full well that the rebel chivalry find them offensive to them? And why does he continue to pay off the national debt, when the Democrats have so long prophesied that it never would be paid, and made so many efforts to repudiate? Greeley badgered and bullied the patient Lincoln as no man was probably ever badgered by another, and after all this he brings him on his knees to him, said in his paper that Mr. Lincoln would never find so favorable an opportunity to die as when the pistol was in Booth's hand, and he was in Baltimore to assassinate him. Whether this man, who so recently pointed out to a Missouri Ku-klux editor how the country could be handed over to the Democrats, and by whom, who led Missouri into the Democratic ranks, and Sumner, who has furnished the campaign documents for the Democracy in Connecticut and New Hampshire, shall be allowed to tyranize over the entire Republican party and dictate what that party shall do, remains to be seen. There are men occupying the same relation to the Republican party that the Democrats did to the country in 1860. Do as we tell you, or we will dissolve the Union, said the Democrats. Do as we tell you, or we will *bolt* from the party, says this trinity. Is the party ready to cringe at the feet of these vindictives?

To convince the world that in all its meandering, and at times erratic course, the *Tribune* was sustained by the people, it publishes the circulation of that paper for some years back, which is well enough, but it must be remembered that for several years

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

It has become pretty certain that the Cincinnati Convention, whatever else it does, will not nominate that eminent laborer and millionaire, Judge Davis, and that the hopes of the Labor Reformers are to be dashed at one stroke. If reports are correct, that gentleman himself, ever since he became the candidate of the Reformers, has had the Presidency on the brain, and not in all respects conducted himself with the utmost propriety,—in other words, he has not worn well. Charles Francis Adams is evidently the favorite of the wiser men of the movement.

Gen. George W. Cass is the prospective Democratic nominee for Governor in this State. The *Post* sees trouble ahead for him in the oil regions, where the anti-monopoly spirit is tolerably lively. The special reason for this feeling is the famous charter of the "South Improvement Company," which was not obtained with any special reference to operations in the oil regions, but for quite another object and in another part of the country, as the title indicates—which fact does not, however, change its character. On this particular point, Gen. Cass is supposed to know something—indeed, the question may be asked, was not the "South Improvement Company" chartered specially for him? It would be curious to see the author of the obnoxious charter running for Governor in the oil regions. Still, he seems disposed to try it.

One of the most able and influential of the anti-Administration journals, speculating upon the chances of success in the ensuing Presidential campaign and discussing the best means to obtain it, cautions everybody concerned to bear in mind that they are "managing a problem of the nature of a game," and that not a single chance must be sacrificed to their hopes. This is exactly the rock on which the opposition will probably go to pieces. The masses of the country have no taste for gambling, and it is hardly probable that the Republican rank and file will follow a gamester's desperate lead in a matter which so vitally concerns the honor and welfare of the nation. The admission was probably an inadvertence, but it is none the less significant as showing how completely destitute, even in the eyes of its leaders, the movement is of any moral pith or purpose. So long as the least suspicion of unworthy trickery attaches to it, the people will repudiate it with contempt.

For some time past we have heard a good deal about the sympathy that is said to exist among Pennsylvania Republicans with the objects of the Cincinnati Convention, and of the distinguished Republicans from our State who will take seats in that body. We can only say, after a close scrutiny into the facts, that if as regards other States there is no better foundation for similar reports than there is for those concerning Pennsylvania, then the Cincinnati gathering will be a small affair—a congregation of individuals without constituencies. So far as can be ascertained there is hardly any foundation for the report referred to affecting Pennsylvania Republicans. A majority—nearly all we might say—of the gentlemen who have been represented as intending to go from this State to Cincinnati have repudiated the suggestion. And among the Democrats there appears to be but little sympathy with objects of that Convention. There may be Pennsylvanians there—probably there will be some—but the number they represent will be very small, particularly on the Republican side of the house.

Pretty nearly every newspaper or politician favorable to the nomination of a coalition ticket by the Cincinnati Convention, assumes that the Republican and Democratic parties are equally corrupt and incapable of instituting reforms and purifications within their party lines; and they base their expectations of success on the cooperation of honest and patriotic men without distinction of party. But if the bulk of the two great political parties are really opposed to reform, the question very naturally arises as to the quarter from which the new party of honesty is to derive its support? Almost the entire voting population of the country is in these organizations, and if there are not enough members in either of them to reform it from within itself, how does the small minority expect to make successful headway against the majority? We do not, of course, accept the premises which are laid down; but even if these were granted, the conclusion would only establish the complete impracticability of the proposed movement.

The report that Minister Curtin's return from Russia will be to take part in the "Liberal" movement is not true. Attempts have for a long time been studiously made by enemies to create the belief that Mr. Curtin is hostile to the administration; and we hazard little in saying that, if his recall was not at one time nearly determined on by General Grant, belief in the latter's hostility to his administration had at least obtained a partial lodgment in his mind. Considering how much had been done to poison the President's mind against Mr. Curtin, this is not at all singular. It can be safely assumed that should he conclude to return for any such purpose as has been reported, he will first tender his resignation. But, as we have said, it is not probable that he has ever written or uttered a single word giving color to the report. It is altogether more probable that he will be on the stump for Grant. In this connection it may be said that the latest "slate" for the Cincinnati Convention is Logan for President and Curtin for Vice President. But it is just as easy to make slates as to set afloat false reports.

Among the conventions to assemble next week is the National Convention of the colored people of the United States, which meets in New Orleans on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the "political and material interests" of their race. Delegates will be present from all parts of the country, and since the convention will represent something like nine hundred thousand voters, its importance is obvious and manifest. It is understood that measures looking to a closer combination and cooperation of the race for political and commercial purposes will be inaugurated. Whether any exclusive class-action will be found really advantageous or promotive of their best interests, may perhaps be questioned. The defeat of the supplemental civil rights bill by the Democracy may give them just ground of complaint; but so far as the Republican party is concerned, it has placed them in the enjoyment of all the rights, civil and political, which its white members possess. In its consideration of national political affairs it is to be hoped the convention will have the good sense to avoid anything which looks like clannishness.

With the exception of the journal which originally preferred the charges, pretty nearly every anti-administration newspaper of any character concedes that the results of the Robeson investigation have thus far been altogether favorable to the Secretary, and that his explanation of his conduct in the Secor affair has every appearance of candor and fairness. It has been shown that it was Secretary Borie who convened the Board which allowed the claims, and not Secretary Robeson, as has been stated. When Secretary Robeson came into office he found the Board in existence, and simply approved its findings. The New York *Tribune* says the claim was "a legacy from the chaotic management of the Navy Department by Admiral Porter," and adds that the Secretary has "made out a good case;" while the Springfield *Republican* intimates that Mr. Dana ought to confess that some unprincipled or mischievous persons have imposed on him; "slandering Mr. Robeson, representing some actions in a false light, and inventing whole cloth fictions about others." In view of the time and money already wasted in the investigation, it would seem every way proper for the committee to dismiss the subject without further consideration.

The lesson taught by the result of the late Cincinnati election should be heeded by every Republican in the country. That city has a clear Republican majority of from three to four thousand, yet the Democracy carried the election by an average majority of two thousand, in a vote of two-thirds of the total vote of the city. The local Republican papers assign as the reason of this result, disgust at the nomination made for Judges by the Republican Convention. "The Republican party is made up of men who cannot be fooled with," the Cincinnati *Gazette* truly says; and the remark is just as true of other States and cities as of Ohio and Cincinnati. The spirit of reform is everywhere abroad, and party managers all over the country should understand that obnoxious nominations will not go down with the people. Considerations of discipline are something, but the requirements of integrity and efficiency are more. The Republican party is nowhere in a condition to assume unnecessary risks. Every ticket to be nominated this summer, municipal, county or State, should be composed of the best material. So far as the State nominations to be made at Harrisburg next week are concerned, we are satisfied that none but honest and capable men will be brought forward. It is to be hoped that the same wise action may everywhere prevail. If it does, a handsome victory may reasonably be looked for. But only if so.

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SUNDAY FOR MAN.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to whether good or evil predominates in the results of intellectual emancipation from ancient bonds, there can be no doubt as to the fact of prevalent liberation. Mere authority unsupported by solid reasons no longer commands the deference of which it used to be thought worthy; its foundations have been undermined, and its sceptre has dwindled away to a bauble which excites neither fear nor reverence. With this labefaction of authority, however, contempt for the admirable and valuable customs and institutions which once seemed to rest on authority as their basis has not gone hand in hand. The progress of inquiry and enlightenment, while exposing the shadowy and unsubstantial character of their apparent, has laid bare their real and indestructible foundations, and they are seen to rest on reason instead of the imagination. Some of our public instructors are sometimes slow to recognize the revolution, or to admit the necessity of those incidental modifications which in any particular instance seem to others to be its logical and inevitable consequences. The difference is well illustrated in the controversy so often agitated in different parts of the country, and recently renewed in the city of New York with reference to the policy and propriety of opening the Public Libraries for a few hours on Sunday. The proposal there is to make the Mercantile Library and Reading Room accessible to the members from two o'clock until ten o'clock P. M. on the sacred day. It must be at once conceded that any clergyman, or layman either, who holds as a part of his religious creed the Jewish law of the Sabbath, may or rather must if he would be consistent at once take ground against the measure. But we are not aware that any school of American christains do either teach or practice the Sabbath law of the Jews in its rigor. However confidently some of them may sometimes profess their faith in even the Puritan interpretation of the law referred to, or however bitter reproach they may have incurred for strictness in observing the day, it would be easy for any well informed inmate of their families, or close observer of their conduct, to point out important particulars in which they come short of, or transgress the ordinance. In fact, they all exercise a degree of Christian liberty in respect to the letter of the law which is fatal to their Judaical and Puritan pretensions and aspirations. Our American Sunday is the Puritan Sunday with so much relaxation in the mode of keeping it holy even as practiced by the strictest professors that the genuine Puritan if permitted to revisit the glimpses of the moon would be horrified at the degeneracy of his posterity. He would probably call it apostasy from the faith. Then, even in those parts of the country where ancient sentiments and customs are most tenderly cherished, and where the existing Sunday law is most faithfully enforced and observed, we need not say how wide and numerous are the departures from common life from Puritan and Jewish usage. However, the day thus protected and largely kept in the spirit of Christian liberty is a season highly valued by most born Americans either as a day of worship or as a day of quiet and rest, or in both these characters. Called the Lord's day, it is widely felt to be emphatically man's day also, furnishing him much needed relaxation and opportunities of intellectual improvement. The divine enactment finds its sanction in the various benefits and blessings which it secures. Though to a minority the right of the day to observance may seem to depend upon the ancient enactment recorded in the Pentateuch to the great majority, we believe, its sanction seems to be less remote and in greater with appeal directly to enlightened self-interest. It is a Christian holy day, and its meaning, they think, is to be read in the general spirit of the New Testament. Whether right or wrong, we may be perfectly sure that in this country, where the masses rule, and where there is no State Church supported by military power, no view concerning the observance of Sunday which seems to rest upon mere authority will ultimately prevail. To keep the first day of the week as a sacred day because God rested on the seventh will probably never appear an imperative obligation to the multitude, and to insist upon a code of strictness of Sunday observance, which can be justified on no other grounds, is a pretty certain way of bringing the day into fatal disrepute.

In all our cities and even in all our large towns there are multitudes of young men to whom Sunday is a day of weariness and temptation, merely for the want of such opportunities as open libraries and reading rooms would afford them. In such a city as New York most of the class of young clerks and mechanics sleep in places too narrow and uncomfortable for habitation during the day, and if confined to sleeping on Sunday, they are forced to spend the day on the street, or in excursions to the country or on the water. The Rev. Dr. Washburne, who holds what are called orthodox views on the Sabbath, is so sensible of the wants of this class that he decidedly favors the proposition to open the Mercantile Library and Reading Rooms on Sunday for their benefit. And he gives excellent reasons for his opinion. He refers to Christ, who by precept and example gave sanction to the doing of good on the sacred day, and the Doctor thinks that no greater boon could be conferred on the young people of New York than furnishing them with books and a place in which to read them on Sunday. As it is, they are left a prey to the ruinous influences of play and strong drink. The argument is almost equally applicable to Pittsburgh, where the same temptations and inducements expose victims, and at best many young men now lounge about the streets on Sunday, who would gladly spend a portion of the day in a quiet reading room if such a retreat were provided. That the proposed reform would keep young men from attending church we do not believe; that many would thus be induced to go to church we fully believe. But the reform is urgently needed irrespectively of either of these results. As it is, they spend the day in idleness if not in something worse, and we confess our inability to admire either the piety or the consistency of those who oppose the reform for any of the reasons with which we happen to be familiar.

GEN. HARTRANFT FOR GOVERNOR.

At the time we write, the full proceedings of the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday, have not been received—nothing, in fact, beyond the nomination of Gen. Hartranft for Governor.

The Convention was composed of delegates as fairly chosen, we believe, as any that ever met. The decided majority from the start for Gen. Hartranft, we have no reason to suppose did not truly represent the popular choice among Republicans. It was but natural that there should be a difference of opinion,—such a state of things is always a healthy sign, rather than the reverse,—but the will of the majority, deliberately recorded after the delegates had consulted together with an anxious desire, as we have reason to believe was the case at Harrisburg yesterday, to do nothing that would not redound to the advantage of Republican principles by insuring the success of the party, will without any doubt be universally and cheerfully acquiesced in by Republicans at large. There were other candidates for Governor, on which office was the principal contest, besides General Hartranft, before the Convention, nearly any one of whom would have been as cheerfully acquiesced in and with whom success would have been as certain.

Standing on the threshold of the Presidential canvass, the Republicans of Pennsylvania have a high duty to themselves and the country to perform. Not to unite, heartily and determinedly, is to throw away the State on the Presidency, and that would be throwing away the Presidency itself. With General Hartranft we have carried the State before, and with him we can carry it again, and in doing so insure success in the Presidential battle. This is the only light in which Republicans should view the question; and they should prepare to do their whole duty,—either this or surrender to the old enemy at once. On the consequences of such a course we need not comment. It is solely on Republican dissensions that the Democratic base any hope they may have regarding the Presidency. It is for Republicans themselves to say whether they shall be disappointed.

Public opinion through the press as its organ is gradually effecting a most necessary change in our jury system. In four States—Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri—as the result of specific legislation a man otherwise competent, is not disqualified for acting as a juror because he happens to have read a newspaper report or even a newspaper expression of opinion concerning the criminal case about to be tried. There was a time when it was easy enough perhaps to select twelve men who knew little, if anything, touching the crime which had become the subject of judicial investigation. Though the crime was notorious, only vague and contradictory oral reports of it had ever reached the ears of most members of the community, and if any one had really made precise inquiries and formed a definite judgment concerning the accused, the presumption was that he was in some way directly or indirectly interested in the case, and therefore not as likely as others to arrive at an impartial verdict. At present every man of any intelligence reads at least the news of his neighborhood, and receives certain definite impressions of every important or exciting incident that occurs. But if he possesses the sense and sympathies which are needed to qualify a juror, he does not form any conclusions which may not be reversed or modified by more complete or more exact knowledge. True, there are people strangely subject to the dominion of print, who fancy that every statement or opinion thus invested must be true. But these unfortunate beings are so few and are so fast growing fewer under the teaching of experience, that they need not be taken into account. In truth the man who, at the present day, is able and willing to confess that he has not read a single newspaper report or opinion regarding any event of sufficient moment to agitate the public mind, is *ipso facto* unfit to be a juror. Such a man lives too far from the sun, and ought not to be called upon to sit in judgment on the life or liberty of a fellow-man. That the lawyers, as a class, so firmly and persistently uphold the old usage, is hardly surprising. Some of them are, of course, personally interested in securing utterly ignorant and uncultivated jurors as being most amenable to their professional influence. But a majority of the profession are led, we doubt not, by more respectable motives to resist the beginnings of innovation. The strength as well as the weakness of our best lawyers is their conservatism, and we are not disposed to criticize harshly its exercise, even when it may seem most unreasonable, as it will be an evil day for the country when the unprincipled spirit of concession to popular demands which marks the illiterate pettifoggers and shysters, so numerous now, shall give tone to the great profession. In a matter so plain, however, as this of the qualification of jurors conservatism will surely have to give way.

Quakerism, or the Quakers rather, have undoubtedly had a distinct and well defined work to perform in this country, the most important part of which may be considered as fully accomplished. Some years ago a prominent member of the sect in Great Britain ventured to express the opinion that the "mission" for which it had been organized by heaven having been fulfilled in that country, the denomination might possibly be permitted to be gradually absorbed in other sects. In this opinion some found consolation in view of the unquestionable tendency to absorption for many years more and more apparent in each successive generation of the Friends, and if the same tendency shows itself on this side of the Atlantic, the same reason may be equally applicable and satisfactory. We profess neither inclination nor qualification to enter into the theology of the subject. According to the *Friends' Review*, the entire number of Quakers in the United States, reckoning together all their divisions, is fifty-seven thousand four hundred and five. In the last twenty years their total increase has been only about seven hundred and fifty, a fact which seems to imply a numerous secession of those born within the denomination. On the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountains they have diminished by nearly eight thousand, while in the west they have increased by a little more than eight thousand; for the most part a mere transfer of population. In dress, speech, education and relation to other sects there is said to have been considerable relaxation of the traditional discipline. This change is no doubt to be looked upon as in part a spontaneous falling away from primitive hardness, and in part as a voluntary effort to accommodate old customs to changed times and circumstances and to the demands of the new generation. The recent movement of the Progressive Friends, as they are called, is, in the judgment of many, full of interest as promising not only a new lease of life to the sect, but a more complete development of the peculiar activity and agencies by which it has done so much for the promotion of human welfare. The peril of the denomination has often been lapse into the formalism against which its existence is a protest.

If one were to judge from the diatribes and jeremiads of the opposition press instead of from facts themselves, he would be apt to conclude that the country were reeled upon the very brink of commercial and financial ruin, with bankruptcy and starvation staring it in the face. Yet, it is safe to say that the general prosperity was never at a higher point than at present. Trade is active, prices of all the leading staples rule firmly, our securities are constantly advancing in value, money is comparatively easy, gold is at about the lowest point which it has touched since 1862; manufactures of all kinds are brisk; agricultural producers are flourishing; real estate is everywhere appreciating; the crops promise well; we have progress and plenty at home, and peace and credit abroad. In all the essential elements of civilized growth and advancement we are exhibiting unprecedented activity. Foreign capital continues to seek investment among us; new industrial, fiscal and commercial enterprises are every day being embarked [illegible] in; while prosperity on a scale and at a rate far beyond any previous experience. Over three hundred millions of the public debt have been paid off during the present administration; taxation has been reduced to the amount of eighty millions within the same period, with a prospect that forty or fifty millions more will be struck off before the present session of Congress closes. We are not now referring to politics or parties, but simply to the general financial and commercial status of the Republic. But it is quite probable that the people, when reflecting upon these things, will pause and then so far consider under what party and policy such splendid achievements have been wrought, as to laugh recently in their sleeves at the proposition that they should repudiate their present political affiliations, and try a term of Democratic rule.

Mr. Dana's warmest sympathizers must admit that he has failed to establish the damaging charges which the *Sun* brought against Secretary Robeson. From the readiness and apparent cheerfulness with which the Secretary entered upon the investigation, probably most people were led to expect this result, as it is incredible that an official conscious of his inability to vindicate himself from such accusations as those of the *Sun*, would have displayed so much confidence in the beginning. Though in the transactions of the Navy Department some things were made conspicuous which might have been better managed, sufficient doesn't seem to have been shown to justify the very grave charges on which Mr. Robeson has been called to account. It would appear that they were lightly made. It is, however, very important that officers of the Government whose positions place great temptations in their way shall be held to strict accountability for their acts. If even the appearance of evil give rise to widely diffused suspicions and damaging allegations and surmises, it is for the interest of the official as well as the people that the subject shall be investigated, and it is perhaps best not to judge severely the editor who is courageous enough to say aloud what many are whispering or only thinking. As regards the charges of the *Sun* many will think that they originated in the malice or personal hostility—not of the editor but of a few persons, his informants, neither sufficiently numerous nor sufficiently weighty in character to justify so hearty and sweeping an indorsement as the *Sun* gave them.

Some time ago the Legislature of Wisconsin passed a law declaring the day for holding the general State election a legal holiday. A bill of similar character was last week introduced into the New York Legislature, and there would seem to be many reasons why other States—every other State indeed—should follow the example thus set. One of the principal reasons why the tendency of politics has during the past few years been so strongly toward the bad, consists in the absenteeism practiced by great numbers of our most respectable and responsible citizens, on the plea of business cares and engagements. Released from such a pressure this large class would have no possible excuse for remaining away from the polls, but on the contrary would probably in time feel a strong incentive to be present and discharge their duty as citizens. It is certain that the practical purification of the ballot-box, and the election of the right men to the right offices, can only be accomplished when this important voting element is brought fully into play. So long as the business men of the country allow an election to go by default rather than leave their stores or ledgers for a few hours, just so long unscrupulous schemers will have it pretty much their own way, in spite of all that is said or done. The plan thus inaugurated ought to be adopted throughout the country.

The value of commercial intercourse between nations cannot be overestimated; not alone for the reason that the wants of the one are supplemented by the reserves of the other, to the continued closer knitting of healthy ties, but because, in addition to the advantages derived from the interplay of this community of interest by the people directly concerned, the action and reaction of the forces engaged tends in a greater or less degree to benefit the entire human family. In this view of the case it would seem to be every way proper that Congress should, before its adjournment, take some action showing its interest in the great International Exposition to be held in Austria next year. With the exception of our own country, pretty nearly every civilized nation in the world is making extensive preparations to be represented. It is stated that every European power has selected official representatives, chosen from its ablest and most scientific men, many of whom have already visited Vienna for the purpose of consultation and arranging for space. The programme of the Exposition will be of the most extended and valuable character, and unless the manufactures and inventions of our own country are worthily represented, it is probable a noble opportunity will have been unwisely missed.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the bill to be this week reported by the Ways and Means Committee for a general revision of the tax and tariff laws, may not be hindered from want of disposition on the part of the Senate to co-operate with the House for its passage. Every business interest of the country demands that definite action of some sort with respect to reduction of taxation shall be had before the close of the session. The question is not as to whether the Senate feels kindly toward the House, or whether the House has a grievance against the Senate—it is whether the vast industrial concerns of the nation shall be unsettled and brought into jeopardy. It is said that a number of Senators have made up their minds to oppose the passage of any tariff measure that may come from the House, on the ground that the course of the latter body in tabling the Senate bill last week was an insult. We are loth to believe that any Senator entertains so low a purpose of revenge. Should there be any such, however, let them reflect that it is the people, not the House, whom it will disastrously affect. The measure of Mr. Dawes, it is understood, embodies the results of four months hard and conscientious work. There may possibly be a time for wrangling over a punctilio, as there is for everything else; but that time, it is to be hoped the Senate will remember, is not now.

The rapid progress and extension of the railroad movement is something wonderful, even for this age of fleet-footed civilization. We have before mentioned that Asiatic Turkey was fast being intersected with a network of lines, trending in every direction. Now a railroad from the Pacific ocean across the continent, over the Andes, to the sources of the Amazon, has been commenced by the Government of Peru; while, simultaneously with the inception of this stupendous undertaking, the Government of New Zealand is organizing a liberal railroad system, by guaranteeing an interest of eight per cent. for thirty years upon all capital invested in such enterprises. It is evident that the constant necessity for new iron superinduced by these and other operations in various quarters of the globe, not including of our own daily increasing consumption—will keep every furnace in healthy blast for many months to come, if the Committee of Ways and Means are governed, as they probably will be, by a wise decision to recommend no reduction in the present rates of duty. Within a year or two, should the tariff remain undisturbed and the demand for iron continue to increase as it has done, we may expect to see the iron products of the country well nigh doubled.

Remarking on the re-election of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, the New York *Tribune* says the Republicans "regarded him as a good Governor, understood that he had resolved nevermore to be a candidate for any office, and so voted for him again;" and this, the *Tribune* very correctly thinks, was sufficiently right and proper. In another article, to some extent explanatory of the action of its editor in signing the letter to Colonel Grosvenor, it says that in so doing "we simply indicated our approval of the Cincinnati movement, not of every phrase embodied in that letter," with much pertinence adding that "no such letter could ever be infantingly signed, if all or even every one were to insist on having it express his precise views." The Cincinnati movement, it suggests, should "be judged by its own acts and utterances, and not by those of this or that squad who united in calling it." All this is sound and sensible, and if the reasonable spirit which pervades it is only fairly applied—as why should it not be—to the calling of the Philadelphia Convention and the possible renomination of the President, what is there in either of these matters of which, judged even from the *Tribune's* own standpoint, that journal has cause, as yet, to complain?

How to deal with the claim for consequential damages set up by the United States continues to agitate the English mind. Mr. Disraeli has recently spoken on the subject and said that the United States cannot recede from the position, and that therefore it is for England to decide the question. Although he has supported the Gladstone Ministry in their outcry against the claim, there now are indications of a disposition on his part to attempt to turn the question against them by making it appear that Mr. Gladstone must stultify himself by yielding to America. John Bright has written a letter proposing as a way out of the difficulty that each party be permitted to argue quietly to the Arbitrators, by whom he does not doubt the consequential damages will be [illegible] reduced to a scale and at a rate far beyond any previous experience. Over three hundred millions of the public debt have been paid off during the present administration; taxation has been reduced to the amount of eighty millions within the same period, with a prospect that forty or fifty millions more will be struck off before the present session of Congress closes. We are not now referring to politics or parties, but simply to the general financial and commercial status of the Republic. But it is quite probable that the people, when reflecting upon these things, will pause and then so far consider under what party and policy such splendid achievements have been wrought, as to laugh recently in their sleeves at the proposition that they should repudiate their present political affiliations, and try a term of Democratic rule.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In view of the numberless applications for Virginia militia colonelcies, the Richmond *Enquirer* satirically suggests that if the General Assembly had incorporated in the tax bill a provision making commissions in the State militia salable, and charged a moderate price therefor, they could have raised enough money to pay off the public debt in about three weeks.

A private expedition is fitting out in Australia for the exploration of the coast, and if possible the interior, of New Guinea. There is no country in those seas so interesting and at the same time so little known to outsiders as that large island.

Down in Arkansas lately, as some persons were clearing some land, they set fire to a large oak log lying on the ground, when they noticed a rattlesnake crawling out from the log. They turned it over, when they noticed a den of seventy-two rattlesnakes, two green snakes, and one king snake. Twenty-two of the rattlesnakes had from fourteen to eighteen rattles, and measured from seven to nine feet in length. The discoverers waked snakes.

In anticipation of the removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia, the Benedicts of that city are simultaneously preparing for late hours and the mollification of Beatrice's anger. When they go home at midnight they take with them small pasteboard boxes, containing fried oysters, sandwiches, and all other necessary constituents of a late supper. They are appropriately denominated "Caudles."

It was at first feared that the only copy extent of Suther's Bible was destroyed by the late fire at Erfurt. It has been ascertained, however, that there are still five Bibles with his autograph and holograph extract preceeding the title page. One of these is in the Queen's library at Windsor, another in the Berlin library, another in the library of Munich, a fourth in the British Museum, and a fifth is owned by a private English gentleman.

Among the bills just acted upon by the New York Legislature was one for the improvement of the Hudson river. The *World* says this should have been left to the General Government. That journal may therefore be expected to give up its opposition to the passage of a small appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio.

An enterprizing Michigander named Penny has made a contract to furnish the French navy with thirty thousand oars, made of the best quality of white ash. Four car loads have already been forwarded to New York, for shipment to Havre. The contractor expects to make quite a handsome penny by the operation.

Governor Smith, of Georgia, says he has warrant for believing that a number of forged State bonds are in circulation. That a certain amount of genuine securities are outstanding of which there is no registration. Under these circumstances he calls on the creditors of the State to report the various credits held by them, that the true indebtedness of the State may be ascertained.

Another convention is to assemble at Cincinnati on the first of May. It is to be composed of George Francis Train, who proposes to put himself on the Presidential track then and there.

Twelve thousand dollars was recently buried by a citizen of Augusta, Georgia, while two other persons, alarmed by the disturbed condition of affairs in their own counties, brought to that city, one nine hundred dollars and the other one thousand dollars in gold, and sold it for currency. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says this shows, despite all that has been said and written about the poverty of the South, there is still money enough left to lie idle, and that it is a fact to be deplored, that it should be kept out of circulation instead of being added to the active capital of the country.

It will be recollected that at the close of the rebellion a number of Southerners left the United States for South America in disgust. It is said that their leader, an ex-member of Congress, a General in the Confederate army, and "a brilliant Southern gentlemen," now manages a disreputable house in Valparaiso. Over its door is emblazoned, "In Dixie's land we make our stand," and beneath is inscribed "The Alabama Free and Easy."

A large owl flew into the cab of an engine on a Georgia railroad, a few nights ago, and alighted upon the shoulder of the engineer, who, holding fast his position until the fireman picked up a billet of wood and killed him. By a remarkable coincidence it was the owl train.

The candidates for the office of President nominated by newspapers and political bodies, now number fourteen, and the cry is still they come.

It is stated that the number of English silk umbrellas smuggled into America yearly by [illegible] companies has been increasing so rapidly that the New York trade has been thoroughly ruined, and there is hardly one house that can afford to keep a stock. Nearly every passenger returning from Europe brings several silk umbrellas for himself and his friends without paying duty.

The Superintendent of the Census has just prepared a statement for Congress showing the number of woolen mills and sets of woolen cards in the country. The number of mills is 2,782, with 8,419 sets of cards. Hosiery, worsted and carpet mills are not included. California averages 84 cards to the mill, Massachusetts nearly 8, New Hampshire and Connecticut 6½, Rhode Island 7½, and so on. Florida and New Mexico are the lowest, having each one mill and one card.

The lecture on "Journalism" vereldeli by Mr. Whitelaw Reid last week, before the New York University, will be published in full in an early number of *Scribner's Monthly*.

A proposition is on foot to cut a ship canal across the Isthmus of Florida, whereby, it is claimed, the distance from New York to the Mississippi river will be shortened between six and seven hundred miles, or a saving of two or three days in time, besides avoiding the dangerous reefs of the Florida coast. Actual surveys show that the difficulties to be overcome are not serious. As the trade of last year between ports on the Atlantic and ports on the Gulf of Mexico by steamers alone was about 800,000 tons, it would seem that a small toll would pay a very handsome revenue and be attractive as an investment.

The State of Virginia has thousands of acres of land which have gone untaxed since 1865, because the assessors could find no owner, and, strange to say, no claimant. The registrar of the land office is now selling these farms, giving tax titles therefor, but with a provision entirely invalidating them if the real owner turns up within a reasonable number of years. Of course the buyers run considerable risk, but, on the other hand, the land is sold for one dollar an acre. Last year twenty thousand acres were thus disposed of, and it is said that only one owner has appeared for any part of the land so obtained, and that his property contained less than one thousand forty acres.

It is said that the British Commission recently sent to this country by the Iron and Steel Institute to examine into the practical merits of American inventions for the mechanical puddling of iron, have reported favorably upon the Dank furnaces which they found in operation here, and recommended the construction of a machine of the same kind in England.

Wisconsin papers contain accounts of an ox which some time ago was buried alive under a hay stack that toppled over on him. Nobody knew what had become of the creature until after his mysterious disappearance had lasted over three weeks, when he put out an appearance from the haystack, having eaten his way from center to circumference. There was snow on the ground, which afforded moisture enough to prevent his dying from thirst.

Two large cotton mills have lately been established in New Orleans, which, it is said, will compare favorably with the best of our northern cotton mills. Good. The more the better. By-and-by the South, contrasting her doctrine and practice of industrial civilization with her former destructive calhounism, will have the grace to be heartily ashamed of herself for not outgrowing the savagery sooner.

An enthusiastic resident of Cincinnati predicts that within a hundred years that city will be the greatest in the United States, and by the year 2000 the largest city in the world. He is probably the owner of a good deal of unimproved real estate, and is about putting a number of lots into the market.

It is a curious fact that in the East, *al kohol* is used by the women to color their eyelids. In this country it is applied to the painting of noses.

An expedition has just sailed from Honolulu for the Arctic regions to secure everything valuable left of the American whaling fleet wrecked there last year.

"Garden Island" is the name of a little islet in Lake Ontario, near the city of Kingston. The population is about a thousand. Twenty years ago a law was passed that no liquor should, on any pretense, be brought on the island. There is not a pauper nor a policeman among the inhabitants, and not a case has come before the magistrate for fifteen years.

The orchestra of the Boston musical festival will be composed of 250 first violins, 200 second violins; 150 violas; 100 violincellos; 100 contra basses; 100 first flutes; 12 second flutes; 12 first clarionets, 12 second clarionets; 10 first oboes, 10 second oboes; 20 bassoons (1st, 2d, 3d and 4th); 20 French horns; 24 trumpets; 12 alto trombones; 12 tenor trombones; 8 bass trombones; 6 bass tubas; 6 pair tympani; 10 small drums; 4 bass drums; 4 pair cymbals; 1 great drum; 1 great triangle—total, 1,000.

A Minnesota genius has invented and applied for a patent on a water velocipede. It is composed of two air chambers, cylindrical in form, eight feet in length, and about a foot in diameter, placed in a parallel position, forming the boat proper, or so much of it as rests upon the water. Serpentine flanges or screws extend the full length of each cylinder, and are the propellers. On a platform above, a one wheeled velocipede is placed, from which, by a system of endless chains and mitred gearing, motion is given to the cylinders. It is claimed that with one man the boat will draw three inches of water, and that it can be propelled at the rate of a mile in four minutes.

The amount of coal sent to market from the anthracite coal regions of this State was 14,965,501 tons; the amount consumed at home was 2,720,000 tons; making a total production of 17,685,501 tons. Of this amount the anthracite and semi-anthracite amounted to 14,965,501 tons, a loss of 308,528 tons from last year. The pure bituminous coal sent to seaboard from the different mines of the State amounted to 4,895,914 tons, an increase of 555,642 tons. The net increase of all kinds was 247,114 tons.

PERSONAL.

Everybody has of course heard of Morgan, the man who was murdered, exported, spirited away, smothered, maimed, and in all possible ways maltreated by the Free Masons. The latest story anent him is that he was not killed but put on board a British vessel which was about to sail for Hobartown, Van Diemen's Land, where he is yet alive and well. This story is a good enough Morgan for the time being, and so we give it currency—not credence, remember.

Some demented individual, not having the fear of Mrs. Colfax before his eyes, has written a letter to the Vice President, suggesting a meeting of all the high officials of the government at the Capital to discuss the Alabama claims, and adjust the trouble by arranging a marriage between that functionary and Queen Victoria.

One Captain T. D. Gregory, of Tennessee, is investing a hundred thousand dollars in the purchase of interest-bearing Confederate notes, for which he pays five cents on the dollar. He is understood to be strongly in favor of the possum policy and a coalition ticket.

Senor Castelar, the Spanish Wendell Phillips, has received twelve hundred dollars from an editor in New York for the first article of a series on the "Republican Movement in Europe."

The favor of some of the citizens of Savannah was recently manifested toward Miss Lydia Thompson, in a somewhat novel way. A mammoth bale of fine cotton was actually brought on the stage the last night of her appearance and presented to her. It was kind, no doubt, but she cannot use it all at once.

Rizk Allah Hassoun Effendi, a well known Arabic poet, author of the "Tarikh la Islam," has established a printing press in England, for the production of standard Oriental works.

Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, recently wrote an excellent article on the propriety of increasing the salaries of hard-working ministers and professors. It was a cheque for five thousand dollars to augment the Princeton salaries. Brief, yet right to the point.

Stimulated by the example of Miss Smiley, another Quaker lady has commenced to preach outside of her denomination. Her present ministrations are at Sing Sing. Most of her congregation are said to be under conviction.

Men's virtues are writ in water, their follies live in brass. Col. Jim Fisk is to have a monument.

That indomitable lady, Mrs. Gaines, who at sixty-five is as vivacious as a Miss of sixteen, last week got two important decisions in her favor in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans. Her cause still gains.

Judging from our own experience we did not suppose there was any power in the world to stop George Francis Train's double back-action tongue. It seems, however, that an audience of twelve at Syracuse, New York, did the business very effectually the other night. He refused to speak. That unanimous dozen deserve the thanks of the country.

Mary Rose Gathreaux, Lady Superior of a convent in Chicago, died recently. She had been so little outside of the convent for thirty years that she did not know what a street car was, and that it went on rails. During the great fire she asked her sister to order her a "street car," as there were no carriages to be had.

Mr. W.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 13, 1872.

HARRISBURG.

Republican State Convention.

HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM.

Gen. Hartranft for Governor.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Gen. Harrison Allen for Auditor General.

A Full Electoral Ticket Chosen.

Delegates to the National Convention

Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

The Governor Refuses to Sign the Apportionment Bill.

Lemuel Todd and Harry White Nominated for Congressmen at Large.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 10, 1872.

Temporary Organization.

The Convention met at noon, and was called to order by Mr. Errett, Chairman of the State Committee. The list of delegates having been called, on motion of Hon. Wm. B. Mann, Hon. Jos. S. Rutan was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. Rutan spoke of the importance of making a good, strong ticket, and nominating the best men of the party for delegates to the National and Constitutional Conventions. He said the delegates to the National Convention would be unanimously instructed for Grant—a resolution which elicited enthusiastic applause. Pennsylvania would be the battle ground in the Presidential contest, and this Convention must and would nominate a ticket which can be triumphantly elected in October.

The Committees.

The convention then proceeded to nominate Committees on Organization, Resolutions, etc., in which the delegates from Allegheny were assigned as telegraphed last night.

The Washingtonians.

Mr. Frazier, of York, presented a communication from the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington City, asking the admission of the delegates to seats in the convention. Opposition was raised from all parts of the house, but the communication was read, and the delegates admitted to the floor without the right to vote, many delegates objecting against their admission even in that formal way.

A Sharp Debate.

Mr. Errett moved a committee of nine to report an Electoral Ticket and nominate delegates to the National Convention. This gave rise to a sharp debate, and was followed by a motion to amend by making the committee consist of one from each Congressional district. The amendment was not agreed to, and the original motion was passed. The Chair appointed Messrs. Errett, Calhoun, Kemble, Minser, Sudlin and Nates.

An Unheeded Protest.

Mr. Frick, of Montour, entered a protest against the appointment of delegates to the National Convention. The Chair ruled the speaker out of order, remarking that he could file the protest with the secretaries of the Conventions.

A Point of Order.

Gen. Kountz, of Somerset, raised the point of order that the Convention should not appoint such committee pending permanent organization. The hair ruled the point not well taken. Mr. Kountz appealed from the decision, when the Chair said the appeal could not be entertained unless reduced to writing. Here the matter was suffered to drop.

Selection of Delegates to the Convention.

Colonel Mann, of Philadelphia, moved the appointment of a committee to nominate fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, agreed to, and among those appointed were Messrs. Chairman Mackey, Allegheny; Ewing, Washington; Hildebrand, Indiana, and Clarke, Warren.

At half past one the Convention adjourned until four o'clock, to give the committee time to prepare reports.

Permanent Organization.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock, when permanent organization was effected with H. C. Hocker, of Montgomery, President; Messrs. A. Robson, John Paul and J. M. Shafer of Allegheny were among the Vice Presidents, and Bigelow and Morgan, Secretaries. Mr. Reeder, on taking the chair, made a short speech, thanking the convention for its selection of candidates, and united and enthusiastic support of the ticket.

The Nomination for Governor.

On motion of Mr. Mann the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. Hartranft and Ketcham were both nominated amid enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. White, of Indiana, Morrell, of Cambria, and General Albright, who was also nominated, General Albright, who nominated Lilly, almost immediately after withdrew his name, and seconded the nomination of Ketcham. A letter of declination from General White was read, stating that he did not wish to stand in the way of others simply to receive a complimentary vote. Colonel Jordan was not named. A ballot was then had, resulting in Hartranft 87, Ketcham 4, Morrell 3. Much enthusiasm was manifested at the announcement of the result.

A motion to make Hartranft's nomination unanimous received several negative votes, which elicited hisses from all parts of the hall.

Supreme Judge.

The following names were suggested for Judge of the Supreme Court: William Butler, of Chester; Ulysses Mercur, of Bradford; Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson; Francis Jordan, of Cambria; Henry Carey, of Schuylkill; F. F. Smith, of Chester; Henry Green, of Northampton; Joseph D. McAnally, of Clearfield; Henry W. Williams, of Tioga. First ballot—Butler, 33; Mercur, 27; Gordon, 29; Jordan, 23; Parsons, 5; Smith, 9; McAnally, 8; Williams, 11; Green, Smith and Parry withdrew. Second ballot—Butler, 20; Mercur, 46; Gordon, 19; Jordan, 28; Williams, 19. Mr. Butler then withdrew, as he was in the hands of his friends. Third ballot—Mercur, 57; Gordon, 13; Jordan, 31; Williams, 23. Fourth ballot—Mercur, 70; Jordan, 41; Williams, 13; Gordon, 9. The nomination of Mr. Mercur was made unanimous.

Auditor General.

The following names were suggested for Auditor General: Edward Scull, Somerset; Colonel John M. Thompson, Butler; E. Billmyer, Lancaster; Gen. Harrison Allen, Warren; John M. Power, Lawrence; Jesse Merrill, Centre; L. Hewitt, of Blair. A letter of declination was read from Mr. Billingfelt, and the name of Mr. Power was withdrawn. First ballot—Scull, 42; Allen, 55; Thompson, 12; Hewitt, 16; Merrill, 4. Second ballot—Allen, 77; Scull, 31; Thompson, 13; Hewitt, 12. Mr. Allen's nomination was vociferously applauded and made unanimous.

Speech of General Hartranft.

General Hartranft having been notified of his nomination, was conducted to the hall and delivered an address. After thanking the Convention and expressing his appreciation of the responsibilities of the position, he said it should be his constant effort to perform his duty to this grand old Commonwealth, and to give the people an administration faithful to her highest and best interests. Speaking of the Republican party, he said it was now marshaling its forces for another struggle, and must pass through the usual political conflicts incident to a Presidential campaign, and all triumph as certainly and gloriously as did the army of the Union under the great Sheridan in the famous march from the Rapidan to Appomatox. The speech was warmly applauded.

Remarks of Gen. Allen.

Gen. Allen was next introduced, and made a brief speech, accepting the nomination, the honor of the nomination, with a most positive determination to discharge with fidelity whatever duties may be devolved upon him.

The Electoral Ticket.

Major Errett, Chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Electoral Ticket and Delegates to the National Convention, reported as follows:

Electors at Large—First, Aholphus E. Borie; Second, John M. Geroge.

First District—James A. Bonham; Second—Marius Davis; Third—G. Morrison Coates; Fourth—Henry Bumm; Fifth—Theodore M. Wilson; Sixth—John M. Broomall; Seventh—Francis Shunck; Eighth—Mark H. Richards; Ninth—Edward H. Greene; Tenth—David K. Boomaker; Eleventh—Daniel R. Miller; Twelfth Leander M. Martin; Thirteenth—Theodore Strong; Fourteenth—John Passmore; Fifteenth—S. D. Sherman; Sixteenth—Jesse Merrill; Seventeenth—Henry Grady; Eighteenth—Robert Bell; Nineteenth Jasper M. Thompson; Twentieth—Isaac Frazer; Twenty-first—Geo. W. Andrews; Twenty-second—Henry Lloyd; Twenty-third—John J. Gillespie; Twenty-fourth—James Patterson; Twenty-fifth—John W. Wallace; Twenty-sixth—Charles C. Boyd.

Delegates to the National Convention.

At large—Morton McMichael, Philadelphia; J. W. White, Allegheny; H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia; S. Quay, Beaver; Alternates, W. H. Jessup, Susquehanna; Robert Furey, Berks; William H. Armstrong, Somerset; Samuel B. Dick, Crawford.

First District—James N. Kerns, James Gillingham; Alternates, Wm. Dare, Wm. Pigeon.

Second—George H. Williams, John H. Shermer; Alternates, George H. Smith, Frank Green.

Third—George Truman, Jr., Wm. M. Bann; Alternates, Alex. M. Fox, E. H. Filer.

Fourth—Peter A. B. Wedner, Charles T. Jones; Alternates, Isaac Dolan, Wm. Leacock.

Fifth—John Barlow, Adam Albright; alternates, Samuel Sidebottom, Joseph Ferguson.

Sixth—Josiah Jackson, Wm. Ward; alternates, H. Steele, J. L. Temple.

Seventh—Henry Henderson, John Strohm; alternates, Wm. G. Care, R. W. Schenck.

Eighth—Samuel Frees, Wm. J. Moore; alternates, Harrison Maltzberger, Wm. D. Thomas.

Ninth—D. O. Hiltner, John P. Penniman; alternates, James L. Seifrig, Jr., Jacob Van Buskirk.

Tenth—C. Albright, John Williamson; alternates, John N. Stokes, John L. Schreiber.

Eleventh—William R. Smith, M. Whitmeyer; alternates, Wm. Rowland, Wm. Buckley.

Twelfth—S. F. Barr, George M. Riley; alternates, M. Brown, P. Herpes.

Thirteenth—James A. Scranton, L. D. Shoemaker; alternates, O. Gaines, John M'Clure.

Fourteenth—I. C. Elisbra, P. M. Osterhout; alternates, L. F. Fitch, M. A. Rogers.

Fifteenth—Robert Foreman, Jerome B. Potter; alternates, M. Kerney, John M. Phelps.

Sixteenth—Edwin Shephard, David W. Wood; alternates, A. Wilcox, James K. Davis.

Seventeenth—Edward Scull, C. T. Roberts; alternates, Samuel McClintock, Thomas A. Rollin.

Eighteenth—George B. Wessell, Joseph Powers; alternates, John J. Crower, John M. Craith.

Nineteenth—W. D. Rogers, Thomas F. Gallagher; alternates, W. Thaddeus Phillips, Lazarus Lauer.

Twentieth—E. B. Brandt, W. H. Sibbey; alternates, Peter Ruiner, John F. Miller.

Twenty-first—J. K. Thompson, A. G. Henry; alternates, T. S. Wilson, J. P. Norman.

Twenty-second—M. S. Humphreys, H. W. Oliver, Jr.; alternates, A. H. Gross, James Kelly.

Twenty-third—James L. Graham, H. M. Long; alternates, R. Beane, W. Allison.

Twenty-fourth—C. McCandless, Alex. Wilson; alternates, Henry Pillow, D. M. Boyd.

Twenty-fifth—A. B. McCartney, George K. Anderson; alternates, W. Holliday, John A. Dale.

Instructed for Grant.

The report concluded with a resolution instructing the delegates to cast the entire vote of the State for Grant. The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Mann, chairman to the committee to nominate delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, reported the following:

William M. Meredith, J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; William McCalister, Center; Gen. H. Armstrong, Tioga; Wm. Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel R. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Airly, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie. The report was adopted, and the convention took a recess till seven and a half o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled, when Mr. Shannon, the chairman, submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Governor Refuses to Sign the Apportionment Bill.

Pending the reading, a resolution was offered to appoint a committee of five to wait on the Governor and ascertain whether he would not sign the apportionment bill, and a somewhat bitter debate ensued, but the resolution was finally passed.

The committee waited on the Governor, and his reply was that he had given the matter careful consideration, and if the bill was signed at all it would not be until after the October election. This rendered necessary the nomination of two candidates at large for Congress.

The Resolutions Adopted.

Meantime, a report on resolutions was read and adopted. Two resolutions were offered in addition to those telegraphed yesterday, one complimentary to Governor Geary, and the other declaring against any alienation of the sinking fund. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Congressmen at Large.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate two candidates at large for Congress. The names of Russell Errett, William D. Kelly, Glenni W. Scofield, William H. Koontz, Morton McMichael, William Elliott and James L. Graham were presented and withdrawn before a ballot. W. W. Ketcham, Harry White, Lemuel Todd, Sabina T. Owen and D. J. Morrell were also nominated. Mr. Ketcham was nominated by acclamation as one of the Congressmen at large, and General Harry White was nominated on the second ballot as the other candidate, amid the greatest enthusiasm. A motion was then made to substitute Judge Rowe, of Franklin county, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in place of Harry White. Not agreed to.

A motion was made to continue in session a short time longer, until Ketcham and White were heard from, as doubts were expressed as to their accepting the Congressional nomination. Shortly after Mr. Niles, who had waited on Mr. Ketcham, conveyed his thanks to the Convention, and stated that he declined to accept, owing to the nature of his professional duties.

Another ballot was ordered, and resulted: Todd, 71, Albright 26, Morrell 10.

Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL.

Democrats Demand the Nomination of Davis and Curtin by the Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—The *Chronicle's* Washington special says an important conference was held there yesterday between the liberal Republicans and leading Democrats in and out of Congress, to reach some understanding by which cooperation might be secured at the Presidential election. The Liberals insisted that the Democratic leaders should promise to support the publican reformers at Cincinnati, and that they could not put forward a ticket divided in politics. The Democrats urged that the Columbus ticket was composed of one Republican and one Democrat, and that the Liberals ought to accept it as a compromise. The Liberals would not yield from their original position, but finally the Democrats signified their willingness to take Davis and Curtin, and requested the Liberals to advise their friends that this was the extreme point the Democrats would yield. The Democrats said that with a ticket other than Davis and Curtin they would lose the vote of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana. In view of the Democrats who took part in the conference were George H. Pendleton, Gen. Morgan, Dan. Voorhees and ex-Senator Doolittle.

The Massachusetts State Convention Declares for Grant and Henry Wilson.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 10.—The Republican State Convention for the choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention met in this city to-day. The proceedings were very harmonious. Ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, presided, and made a brief address strongly indorsing the administration of President Grant. The delegates at large are Alexander H. Rice, Boston; Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem; ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Newton; B. S. Aldrich, of Worcester, and Oakes Ames, of North Easton, and Sylvander Johnson, of Adams. The resolutions are brief and advocate the re-election of President Grant. They also recommend Henry Wilson for Vice President.

The "Liberal" Movement in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, April 10.—There is a good deal of activity in political circles at the State Capital, and reports from all the counties indicate the Liberal Republican movement is developing considerable strength. The meeting of the names to the letter of endorsement of the Cincinnati Convention are Hon. Jesseck Dubers, Hon. J. M. Hatch, Hon. O. H. Miner, Hon. F. M. Hayes, Generals Jno. W. Cooper and Jno. Cook of this city, also Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, ex-Governor Koerner, of Belleville, Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelbyville, Hon. Jno. Dougherty, of Gillesburg, Judge Dummer, of Jonesville, and many other prominent and influential Republicans in all parts of the State. The first three named above mentioned were Republican State officers during Mr. Lincoln's Presidency.

Grant Meeting in Brooklyn—Speech of Henry Ward Beecher.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A mass meeting of the friends of President Grant was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The building was well filled. N. B. Morgan presided. Letters were read from S. B. Chittenden and Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, favoring the renomination of Grant and Colfax. Resolutions eulogizing the administration and urging the renomination of Grant and Colfax were adopted amid hearty cheering. Henry Ward Beecher was the principal speaker. He said, in order to have good government, men of standing in the community and interested in politics should come forward, ministers as well as laymen. But it was impossible to administer the government without politicians, and the people should be no strangers to them. It is not on any hand regarded yet that the conflict before us is to be one between the Republican party and the Democratic party. What is before the people to-day, he said, is an issue within the Republican party itself. There has sprung up a breeze within it, and we have renowned orators and renowned orations. No man should surrender his originality to Mr. Sumner for the great work of his life. He will have a name and place in American history second scarcely to none. I am very glad the movement originated with men of the representative as pure, as wise, as sagacious and as eloquent as Schurz, and I listen whenever he speaks, believing, whatever may be my dissentions from him, that I am listening to the voice of an honest man. [Applause.] You may traduce and caricature him, but still I shall listen to anything he may say with profound respect. [Cheers.] The same is true of Senator Trumbull and the others. Now, they propose to meet in Cincinnati. What the result will be no man can foretell. If they can make certain great features of national policy clearer; if they can bring out into strong light certain impending necessities, you and I and every man will go with them, and we say in advance, "If you can raise up a moral power there that, acting on the Convention at Philadelphia, shall bring forth a nomination than it would have been but for your action, we will hail your administration and accept your influence." [Great applause.] Mr. Beecher defended the Republican party at length; while he thought the administration had been guilty of some short-comings and mistakes, yet he believed on the whole that Grant was the best man in the party to occupy the White House. The speaker was loudly applauded on taking his seat.

The battle of the artists—for such, perhaps, the rival political cartoons which appeared in all the two principal illustrated journals of this country may properly be characterized—is by the two principal illustrated journals of this country may properly be characterized—is not hypercritical, but it is to be feared that both of these artists, each of whom possesses a sharp and powerful pencil, and to a greater or less degree has made himself felt with vital directness and energy in moral and political reforms, are to some extent perverting their art from its legitimate objects and uses. There is no reason why pictorial power should not be employed in political warfare, but there are many why it should not be wielded for merely partisan purposes. Used in behalf of popular rights and liberties, and inspired by a noble purpose, the pencil of Nast or Morgan becomes, in consequence of the imaginative power behind it, a tremendous instrument for good. Employed in the interest of this preference or that aversion, the artist belittles himself and degrades his lofty calling.

REMARKING favorably on the proposition mooted in Washington to get up another carnival, the Philadelphia *Press* observes that, as a people, Americans devote too much time, at a time, to business. This is true, but we fail to see that the remark has any relevancy to the scheme in hand. It certainly cannot be claimed that our Representatives at the national capital devote too much time to business. The fault is in the other direction. Indeed, it may with considerable show of truth be said that the present session of Congress has been little else than a prolonged carnival, which the sober people of the country would be glad to see brought to a close in time for the discharge of a few homely but imperative duties. They have had enough of bespangled travesty, and wish to see performed a little sober every day service.

CONGRESSMAN MERCUR, of the Thirteenth District of this State, has proposed an amendment to the bankrupt law, authorizing a discharge to be granted to the bankrupt, notwithstanding his assets pay less than fifty per cent. of his debts, provided proceedings are commenced before January 1, 1873. By another amendment the appointment of assignees in bankruptcy is vested in the register before whom the proceedings take place, and other powers now vested in the judges of the District Courts are transferred to the registers. Several modifications are also made in the fee bill.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says there are vast accumulations of ice above and below the falls, and the ice-bridge looks as though stationed for the season. The highest of the falls has been as high as the cataract, but is now slowly growing smaller. These solid ice-mountains look as though they might stay over summer.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1872.

The bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Dawes in regard to national banks makes some sweeping changes. The first section only touches national banking interests, and this a piece of "healthy compulsory legislation;" seeing that the national bankers are loath to give up 6 per cent. bonds, and take in lieu thereof 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds, the bill proposes that in case they do not surrender their 5-20s by January 1, 1873, and take equal proportions of their new loans, they shall forfeit their charters and give place to new banks willing to accept the new condition, and instructs the Comptroller to call in the circulation of the old banks not accepting the conditions of this bill, and adds as a penalty a tax of ten per cent. on all circulation redeemed and not returned to the Department within thirty days, and provides that banks now holding five per cent. bonds as security for their circulation may subscribe for an equal amount of each of the several new issues, for such sum additional which may be required as security for their circulation. Some such legislation has long been anticipated and the banks should not be taken by surprise, but be prepared to decide as to their future. We have heard the Cashier of one of our city nationals say that they were ready for any such change, and had in their vault a State charter under which they could start in business at any date.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing
U. S. Bonds of 1851	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
New 5s	109⅞	110⅛	110⅛
Gold	110⅜	110¼	110¼
Currency 6s	115½	115½	115½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	
Union Pacific Railroad	88⅜
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The Stock Exchange, a few days ago, notified the officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company that, unless they should provide for the registration of their stock in New York, in conformity with the rules of the Exchange, the stock would be stricken from the "call" of the Board on the 10th inst.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says the company have refused to comply with the request of the Exchange, and we presume they will, in their original position, but finally the Democrats signified their willingness to take Davis and Curtin, and requested the Liberals to advise their friends that this was the extreme point the Democrats would yield. The Democrats said that with a ticket other than Davis and Curtin they would lose the vote of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana. In view of the Democrats who took part in the conference were George H. Pendleton, Gen. Morgan, Dan. Voorhees and ex-Senator Doolittle.

—We learn that the proposed United States National Bank, the subscription books for which are to be opened in a few days, promises to be a success, so far as the subscriptions to the stock are concerned. Reports from the interior indicate that the institution will receive warm support from the banks of the Western and Middle States, for whose accommodation it is mainly instituted. We understand it is the purpose of the founders is to return to the country banks, in consideration of their deposits here, a much larger extent of rediscount than is now afforded by city banks having extensive country accounts. This is an advantage which will readily commend itself to banks and bankers in the interior, who often complain that they do not receive at the hands of their New York correspondents the consideration which their accounts entitle them to.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 10, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Gold, Sterling	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	9[illegible]
West'n Union Tel.	[illegible]	73⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pacific Mail	64¼	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Adams Express	97	97	97			
Wells Fargo Ex	71	72	72			
American Express	57	57	57			
United States Ex	72	72	72			
New York Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92	92	91½	91½	91½	91½
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	117	117⅛	117⅛
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	94½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	92½	93¾	93½	94½	94½	94½
Chicago & Rock'd		110	110	110	110	110
Do. preferred		94¾	94	94	94	94
Rock island	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
St. Paul	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. preferred	78	78	78	78	78	78
Wabash	28	28	28	28	28	28
Fort Wayne	96	95¾	95¾	95	95¼	95¼
Ohio and Miss	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Chicago and Alton	117		116			
Do. preferred	118		118			
Toledo, Wabash & W	16		16			
Harlem	110		111			
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	37¾	38¼	38

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds	67	67	67	67	67	
Do. new	67	67	67	67	67	
North Carolina, April	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	
Missouri sixes	90	90	90	90	90	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¾
Phila. & Erie	20¾	North Pennsylvania	13¾
Lehigh Navigation	27	Camden and Amboy	126½
Catawissa	47	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
Oil Creek & Alley R.	43½	Reading	98¾

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

Since our last report the wool market has been very quiet, as the demand for domestic has fallen off. There has been very little inquiry either from manufacturers or dealers, as prices have evidently touched the topmost point and are now relatively high as compared with those of corresponding grades of foreign. Hence consumers are generally shunning their attention to the latter for substitution, and many of them, who have never used it before to any extent, are now running on it almost exclusively. The new clip Au-tralian, now coming to hand, is especially growing in favor among our manufacturers, being of a somewhat clean and even light, more closely resembling the finer grades of our domestic wool than any other kind known to commerce.

It is rather fortunate that our home manufacturers are just now having so large a supply of this class of wool in default of the usual supply of domestic. If they had ignored this alternative, and insisted upon competing for the small supply of fine wool remaining in the hands of dealers, it would have been entirely exhausted long before the new clip was available, and prices would have been forced much higher than they are at present. As it is, the scarcity is unprecedented; and although we are receiving more than two months from the receipt of the new crop of Western, there is not over half as much wool of domestic fleece in this market, and probably less than that amount in New York and Philadelphia put together.

So far as domestic pulled wools are concerned, prices are in fact quotably lower, the transactions showing a decline in some grades of 25@c per lb. Foreign wool skins are also lower, the demand from tanners having fallen off. Just now pulled is in plenty than fleece, with a tendency to accumulation; for, though the stock is light for the season, the current sales for consumption are correspondingly small. Moreover, pulled wool has been forced above its natural level as compared with fleece; but now it no longer relatively scarce, the equilibrium in prices is necessarily being restored.

The bulk of transactions during the past week has been in fine foreign wool, the supplies of which are also accumulating. The coarser grades continue scarce, and are relatively firm. A number of overdue cargoes, from Australia, South America and the East Indies, have arrived during the last few days, and although a portion of these receipts come directly to manufacturers, there is now a fair selection of these desirable wools in the hands of the trade. Dealers have been buying them quite freely, and as a shade lower prices to importers, who have additional supplies on the way, generally prefer to sell at a little concession, rather than put the house in bond and take the chance of a reduction in the tariff.—*Boston Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

April 4—Wool—the market begins to present a rather quiet appearance. There has been a little more inquiry from manufacturers, but they do not purchase to any extent, as the prices of most grades are above their views. Holders, however, are rather indifferent about operating, and the market closes steady at quoted rates. The sales are 50,000 lbs fall clip, California, at 43c; 10,000 lbs pulled, California, 40c; 5,000 lbs do, 42c; 5,000 lbs Cape, 45½c; 2,000 lbs Australian, 72c; 800 lbs Buenos Ayres, 41½c; 10,000 lbs Montevideo, 46@47c; 10,000 lbs Canada, 42c; 10,000 lbs Texas, 25c; 50 bales sheep skins, 36½c; 12,000 lbs California pulled, 10,000 lbs super pulled, 10,000 lbs fall clip California, 43c; 5,000 lbs New York pulled, and to arrive 150,000 lbs Montevideo, on private terms.

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO NEW YORK FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1872.

	Bales.
From foreign ports	3,821
From coastwise ports	5,037
Total	28,841
Same time, 1871	17,870

—*Shipping List.*

April 6.—The market for domestic remains very quiet, and prices for fine grades have shaded a trifle. Low and medium qualities are in good request, and, as stocks are much reduced, will command full rates. There has been a little more inquiry for foreign, and the market is firm at quoted rates, but with little offering. The sales are 5,000 lbs super pulled at 54c; 3,000 lbs Montevideo, 56c; 200,000 lbs Mestiza, 53½@57½c; 65,000 lbs Mestiza 38@41c; 40,000 lbs Cape 46@47½c; 10,000 lbs East India 65c; 10,000 lbs Russian 60c; 10,000 lbs Canada, 43c; 7,000 lbs black, Colorado, 7,000 lbs combing pulled, 25,000 lbs washed East India, 25,000 lbs Mexitza, and to arrive 2,500 bales of washed Donskoi, on private terms. By auction, 133 bales damaged Mexitza, sold at 15a35½c, cash—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 6—There is very little movement, but prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 83 asc; full blood merino fleece, 82a85c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 82a85c; common fleeces, 75a80c. Two-thirds blood selected, three-eighths pulled, 90 asc; well washed, 85a88c; fair or ordinary, 80a83c; low or unwashed, 75a78c; Canadian fine, fall clip, 77a80c; medium, fall clip, 68a72c; burry, fall clip, 58a62c. Colorado and Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 43a55c; fine and medium, washed, 40a42c; common, unwashed, 35a38c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 42a44c; low, 38a40c.—*North American.*

April 10.—There is very little doing, but prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 83a85c; full blood merino fleece, 82a85c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 82a82½ c; common fleeces, 75a 80c. Tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth grade, 90a92½c; unwashed, 85a86c; fair ordinary, 80a83c; low or burry, 68a80c. Domestic pulled, city mechanical, 50a55c; superfine super, 70a75c. California, fine, fall clip, 37a40c; medium, fall clip, 40a42c; burry, fall clip, 30a35c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium washed, 45a 46c; fine and medium washed, 40a45c; common washed, 43a46c; black, 35a37c; unwashed, 35a42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 42a44c; low, 38a40c.—*North American.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872.

REMARKS.—To-day is the anniversary of Pittsburgh's great fire, and those who witnessed that disastrous conflagration will be reminded of the similarity of the days as regards high winds. There have been some important changes in the market since our last, among them a sharp though not unlooked for advance in flour by both mills and stores. The reason assigned for the advance is the scarcity of wheat and the prices at which it is held. The wheat is in the country, but just now the roads are almost impassable, and in consequence of the "backward season" cultivators of the soil must take advantage of the late spring opening to prepare their ground for the spring crops. Hence thousands and tens of thousands sacks of wheat will come upon the market just as soon as time and roads will permit. The change in the prices of flour will be found noted below. We have made some changes in our quotations of bacon, butter, eggs, potatoes, &c. Other leading articles remain unchanged in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,921	4,183	8,104
Apples, bbls	1,358	1,656	3,014
Potatoes, bushels	410		410
Corn, sacks	4,069	5,876	9,945
Wheat, sacks	2,506	1,816	4,322
Barley, sacks	3,997	4,782	8,779
Rye, sacks	491	483	974
Oats, sacks	7,405	4,614	12,019
Butter, packages	484	375	859
Bacon, pieces	15,338	8,722	24,060
Bacon, tierces	545	540	1,085

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The market was weak; prices of sada has have given way, owing principally to increased receipts. We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 6½c; do, refined, 7½c; sal soda, 1½c; nitre, 9@ soda 5¾c @ lb.

APPLES.—The stock of prime apples is light, and are held firmly at $3 50a5 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER.—Prime at 9a9½c per gallon; gallon pails, 10c per pail. Dozen pails, $6 00.

BEANS.—Owing to the light supply prices are firm; prime Navy being held at $2 50a3 00 @ bush.

BROOM CORN.—Market at 7@8c per lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $3 00 per doz. Cleveland's ½-lb cans per dozen $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—Owing to heavy receipts, prices have declined, and we now quote choice table at 27a30c per lb; inferior to good Trade, 20a25c. Cattle, 300 cars receipts 42 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The only change we have to note in prices is a reduction in the price of uncanvassed hams of ¼c per lb. Dealers report an increased trade demand and heavy receipts. Following are the quotations: Uncanvassed hams 13½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 15c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain do 10c; do sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10½@11c; canvassed sugar cured hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10c; do kegs 10½c. Receipts, bacon tierces 21 sks.

BEER.—Clarified $12a15 00 per bbl. XXX $15; other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12c; sperm, 40c; tallow, 13½c; hard, 14½@16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $4a4 50.

CHEESE.—Light supply and prices firm at 15@16c for Factory, 13a 16c for Sweitzer.

CARBON OIL.—Round lots 19@20c ₱ gal, with the usual discount for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Bell berries $17a18 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Pittsburgh $2 25; Rosendale $2 00 a2 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl.

FISH.—Mackerel, shore, $6 50@7 00 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 $6 50@7 00; No 2 $5 50@6 00; No 3 $4 50@5 00. Codfish $6 00.

FEATHERS.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 1,200 bushels; oats, 1,200 bushels; barley, sacks, 1,332 Rye, sacks.

FRUITS.—Under continued light supply of wheat prices are firm and higher; red winter is held at $1 60a1 65; white winter at $1 70a1 75; corn is scarce and firm at 60c; oats quite accurately, but 44a

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE recent comparative statement of the finances of this country and Great Britain, published by the Treasury Department, shows that, while the receipts of the two Governments are nearly equal, the British Government expends eighty-five million dollars more than the United States Government, and that the British debt is also far larger than ours. This speaks well for the general integrity and economy with which the vast concerns of the Government are conducted.

IT seems to be settled that General SICKLES is the true designer and hero of the Erie revolution. It appears that he was sent for to come from Spain for a brief season by Mr. BISCHOFFSHEIM, the London banker and operator, to arrange the programme and proceed to the United States to carry it out. He undertook it and was successful. Of course credit is due to others as well. Being assured of these interesting particulars, it would be not less interesting to know how much money SICKLES made by the operation. Was it one or two millions of dollars?

IT is one of the curious sights of the present time, the New York *Tribune* and the Chicago *Tribune*—the extremes of the tariff question—preparing to lie down together, in furtherance of the determination "to do anything to beat GRANT." We think we see the editors of those heretofore belligerent papers walking arm-in-arm up the aisle of the Cincinnati Convention, a happy illustration of the desperate straits to which men are sometimes brought. The Chicago free-trade editor has already come to the rescue of the New York protection chief, and we may safely assume that they will next embrace, an operation, we are assured, which illustrates the last stage of degeneracy.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Executive Committee of the Petroleum Producers' Union asserts that "the South Improvement Company has addressed a private circular to the managers of all Western and Southern railways to meet at Cleveland for the purpose of arranging a schedule for the transportation of live stock to the seaboard." It is stated that the chartered powers of the monopoly are without limit, and that its next attempt will be to monopolize the carriage of cotton, lumber, iron and breadstuffs. In addition to the charter of the South Improvement Company, recently repealed, there are nine other similar charters, which, it is alleged, can be used for carrying forward schemes similar to that attempted in the oil region.

SECRETARY FISH, it is said, exerts extraordinary influence over the New York *World* in this way: SIDNEY WEBSTER, his son-in-law, is the intimate friend of MARBLE, the editor, the former finding a way to compensate the latter for supporting the Secretary by furnishing much that is valuable and fresh from the Department. As a specimen, the *World* had the earliest copy of the Treaty of Washington, as it had previously been kept supplied with exclusive information of the progress of the negotiation. Mr. FISH needs all the support he can secure to insure the complete approval of the country for his management of the State Department, but it is a weakness to rely on the Democratic organ.

THE recent passage by the Senate of a revenue bill which included, it will be recollected, the repeal of the income tax, seems to have created a wrong impression in some quarters; quite a number of people here and there supposing that the tax is repealed and that it will not be collected for the year 1871. This is an error. The Senate bill was laid upon the table by the House, and the tax remains unrepealed. Persons who have neglected to make their income returns to the revenue authorities under an impression that the tax would not be collected, should comply with the law without delay, there being very little probability that the provision for its collection will be repealed during the present session of Congress. And more is the pity.

REMARKING, in his "Whig Almanac" for 1849, on the election of the preceding year, which resulted in the choice of General TAYLOR for President, Mr. GREELEY called attention to the fact that in 1847, the second year of the POLK administration, a Whig Speaker of the House was chosen, and adds: "We believe there has never been an instance under the Federal Constitution in which a President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House last before chosen." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* reminds Mr. GREELEY that his remark has proved as true since the date in question as then, and—considering that Speaker BLAINE is of administration politics—wants to know what he thinks about the precedent now?

THE Committee of Ways and Means is reported to be working with great diligence, and it is thought will be ready to report its bill next Monday, the object being to avoid inroads into its operations by piecemeal bills passed under suspension of the rules. There is therefore some slight hope that a tariff measure may pass before the close of the session, although—with the possible exception of tea and coffee, should those articles be placed on the free list, as it is to be hoped they may be—its provisions will not be likely to take effect before autumn. But anything is better than the present suspense. Pass the measure, and discuss the question of the relative rights of the two Houses afterwards. But put the interests of the people in the foreground, where they belong.

WE AGAIN call the attention of the municipal authorities to the importance of a thorough and immediate cleansing of the city streets and thoroughfares. Within a comparatively short time the heated season will be fully upon us, for the prolonged winter which we have experienced will in all probability be followed by an early summer. Before it arrives every vestige of the winter's accumulations of street and other refuse ought to be cleared away. It stands to reason that the gases which are generated by the decomposition of these substances should exercise an unfavorable influence on the public health. In Philadelphia, New York, and other eastern cities, the sanitary authorities are urging the vital importance of immediate action in the matter. Whatever reasons exist for promptitude in those localities have equal application here, and it is to be hoped there may be no delay in putting the city into proper sanitary condition.

THE other day we expressed the hope that Congress would refuse further to extend the patent on the Wilson Sewing Machine "feed," on the ground that the inventor and those immediately interested with him had already been sufficiently remunerated, and that the people were now entitled to some consideration in the matter. On similar principles it is to be hoped that the same body will refuse to extend the patent for making white paper from straw, which has just expired by its own limitation, and which it is now sought to induce Congress to renew. Aside from the doubtful validity of the patent itself—said to have been shared by the ex-Commissioner of patents, who refused, on application, to grant a renewal—the proprietors have been handsomely recompensed during the time that it has run, and there is no reason whatever why the burden should again be imposed on the paper manufacturers, and the press and business of the country.

RELATIVE to Lord GRANVILLE'S second dispatch concerning the Alabama claims, there is said to be a strongly entertained opinion among Cabinet members at Washington that the principal purpose of the British Ministry in the correspondence is to bridge over the interval between now and the fifteenth of June—the date on which the Geneva Arbitrators meet—in order to placate the opposition, and that at the last moment they will allow the arbitration to proceed, on the assumption that the indirect claims will be disallowed, since the very first question which will confront the arbitrators will be that of jurisdiction, which has thus been raised. In the meantime the case is being busily carried forward by counsel on both sides. The terms of the treaty require the filing of the replications before the Geneva Board by the fifteenth of the present month, after which two months more are allowed for preparation of the arguments, which the arbitrators assemble to hear on the date above mentioned.

THERE is one point in the Connecticut election returns which we do not recollect to have seen noticed, but which merits special attention—the surprising paucity of the vote polled by the Labor Reform and Temperance candidates. The campaign in that State, so far as the division and structure of parties was concerned, pretty correctly epitomizes the probable character of the Presidential campaign of next fall. Practically, the vote cast for both of these tickets in Connecticut proves to have been virtually thrown away, and there is no reason to suppose that a different result will be obtained in the ensuing National contest. The lesson which it teaches is, that since the Labor Reform and Temperance Presidential tickets are both foreordained to defeat, support of either is practically useless. The Labor Reformers having already in many quarters repudiated the nomination of Judge DAVIS, the wisest course to pursue would be to abandon the movement altogether. So with regard to the Temperance ticket. The matter is worthy of serious consideration.

GERMANS AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Though well aware of the force of "the national vanity of born Americans," we are quite sure that our neighbor, the *Freiheits Freund*, overrates it in assuming any reluctance on their part to allow the Germans all due credit for any inventions they can justly claim. The merits of Professor MORSE in connection with the electro-magnetic telegraph are, we fancy, so well defined, so clearly understood, and so fully recognized, not only by his countrymen, but by foreigners, that they can never in future be successfully questioned. Indeed, the *Freund* states them in a manner which could hardly be improved. Professor MORSE was not a great investigator in science, and he made no scientific discovery. The natural laws upon which he founded his invention were brought to light by a succession of explorers whose labors are less familiarly known than their names. Even their fame, that of OERSTED and FARADAY, for example, so far as popular appreciation constitutes fame, bears no proportion to the luminous and splendor of their discoveries, as evinced in the useful results derived from them by practical men. Professor MORSE may not have been the first to think of the feasibility of making recent discoveries in electricity and magnetism subservient to the transmission of intelligence, and it is certain that during the years in which he was employed in working out his invention, the same subject was occupying the minds of many men in England, Germany and the United States. But, undoubtedly, to MORSE belongs the credit of "having solved the problem of the general practical application of the new means of communication." This is the conclusion finally arrived at by competent inquirers belonging to each of the nationalities having claim to recognition in connection with the invention. While many able men in several countries were laboring with the same object in view, PROFESSOR MORSE to combine the results of many fragmentary and unsuccessful attempts, and put them, after years of trial, to a practical use." On its own merits MORSE'S method has forced its way everywhere, so that when the German Railway Congress of 1851 resolved to use only the MORSE method, the Congress merely followed the counsel of STEINHEIL himself, whose improvement upon the invention of Professors WEBER and GAUSS is referred to by our contemporary in support of the German claim. In view of the facts with which the *Freund* appears to be familiar, it is difficult to perceive wherein Americans assert too much for their own nationality, or fail in recognition towards any other, by honoring MORSE as the inventor of the electric telegraph. The mass of the people, looking only at grand practical results, naturally give their gratitude and plaudits to the man to whose enthusiasm, patience and ingenuity such results may be most directly and obviously referred. On the grounds of utility and good example the practice is quite defensible, and indeed commendable, as being well adapted to stimulate and encourage the spirit of invention, while it certainly neither involves nor implies more injustice than the practice universally approved of conferring honors on the chief of an army or an expedition for services mainly rendered by his subordinates. In the present state of intelligence, even in the most enlightened nations, the world at the few who learn and are accustomed to discriminate between popular impressions and scientific realities, so as in every instance to assign to the worker and the inventor no more than their due recompense of praise. Among this somewhat limited class, a class relatively more numerous, however, in the United States than in any other country, our contemporary would find on inquiry a satisfactory number of persons well informed concerning the obligations which the world owes to Germany for the great discoveries of its sons, and ready enough to acknowledge them.

Familiar with the entire history of the electric telegraph, they are, of course, well acquainted with the researches and inventions of those German savans who in the years between 1830 and 1840 so nearly achieved the great result. But they are aware that Englishmen also were busy at the same time in the same direction, with a degree of success which makes it difficult to decide to which of the two nationalities the greater measure of credit is due. Taking account of the discoveries of FRANKLIN in old time and of the more recent discoveries of Professor HENRY in the field of magnetism, the American may reasonably think that his nationality can justly assert rather more than an equal share in whatever credit is the outcome of Professor MORSE'S brilliant invention.

Other inventions which our contemporary, the *Freund*, claims for the Germans, and which, it seems, Americans do not allow them, are the arts of printing and lithography, gunpowder, etc. In reference to printing and powder, as the undoubted antiquity of both inventions puts international rivalry out of the question, we are able to imagine no improper motive which might prompt a Yankee to question well established truth. True, it has become fashionable in some quarters to trace both printing and gunpowder to the Chinese, a speculation of German origin, we believe; but the first ten Americans the *Freund* chooses to question, will probably give his compatriots credit for both the inventions referred to. When the *Freund* goes on quietly to claim the sewing machine as a German invention, we cannot help crying halt! To be sure, it is admitted that the Americans have greatly improved and utilized the contrivance; but this is not enough. A most respectable German authority now before us asserts that "the first sewing machine having any essential resemblance to those now in use was the machine invented by the Englishman Bissell, and patented in 1844, and by the American ELIAS HOWE, 1845." Thus it appears that the old German machine was and always remained purely ideal. Lithography is theirs without dispute, we believe. But the Germans can afford to surrender this or indeed all the inventions named, and yet still have enough to secure for them a pre-eminent place in the intellectual history of the world.

FRENCH MORALITY AGAIN.

Professor VON SYBEL'S incidental commendation of the social relations of the French people has given rise to a rather animated discussion of the subject of French morality in the New York press. First the *Evening Post* confessed its perplexity in reconciling the Professor's language in its obvious meaning with the horror of French social relations commonly felt in this country; whereupon the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, taking up arms in behalf of the "great nation," proceeded to account for the prevalent American prejudice against French morality in the manner which we described a few days ago. According to the *Courrier*, as some readers may remember, the great majority of Americans who visit France, being destitute of the qualifications which are necessary to secure success in good society there, are either drawn into bad associations or utterly fail to establish social relations of any kind. Having returned home, whether they report their unhappy experiences or dogmatize in prejudiced ignorance about what they are presumed to know, their statements are equally unjust and injurious to French reputation for morality. Not satisfied with this plausible explanation, the New York *Sun* suggested another, which, whether just and satisfactory or not, is the one which must have occurred at once to most non-French readers as to take any interest in the subject. Not only in America but in Great Britain and Germany the impression has certainly for many years been growing that a very numerous and steadily increasing class of French society are not unfairly portrayed in the light French literature which has become so celebrated. In fact, as the *Sun* remarked, whatever may be the character of the French at home, they are represented before the world in countless novels and plays as cultivating and practicing principles which, whether French or not, are far from worthy of approval. In hundreds of these romances and dramas the whole interest of the plot, and the details of its development are made to revolve on adventures and discussions which it is hardly possible to describe or designate without offense on this side of the water. After making all necessary allowance for the necessities of literary art and for the caprices and irresponsibility of authors, it is neither unreasonable nor surprising that foreigners too readily assume that a society in which such productions find favor, must be much given to the practice of principles for which it professes so much admiration.

To this view of the subject the *Courrier* replies at considerable length. The wicked character of certain French romances and comedies is at once conceded, the authors of which, eccentric or audacious, speculate on evil passions and scandal. And these are the productions which are at once and eagerly caught up for translation and circulation abroad, while for one French romance really immoral, there are ten or twenty as free from objection as the best that appear in other countries. When a work admirable in art happens to be also objectionable on the score of morality, the *Courrier* argues that, being a mere amusement or incidental distraction, it exerts no real influence on the moral condition of cultivated people, the effect being lost in or counteracted by the various influences of opposite tendency constantly brought to bear upon them. The writer refers with exultation to the purity and elevation of French literature in general, as warranting the most favorable estimate of the moral character of the French nation. When passing an opinion on two subjects, to compare the wrong side of one with the right side of the other, is not the way to reach a just and true decision. To judge the French people by the worst specimens of their literature is as unjust as to judge the people of New York by those illustrated newspapers, which, without hindrance or objection, are exposed to the view of all, at so many places along the streets. Shameful and lascivious pictures which at every step feed the licentious appetites of inexperienced youths and aged profligates, are not exactly signs of either pure morality or refined civilization in the community which tolerates such exhibitions. In fact, there is not another country in the civilized world where "such turpitudes" would not secure for their authors, publishers and vendors the prompt attention of the police and the magistrate. From the toleration and sale which these prints and papers enjoy, are we to infer that magistrates and citizens agree in admiring them, and in approving those who sell them? No! To say so would be calumny, the *Courier* says. We may say, however, that while either in New York or in Pittsburgh, such specimens of art and literature are daily exposed to the eyes of all who walk the streets, so as to compel inspection, not only foreigners but many natives will have perplexing thoughts concerning the zeal which enforces our Sunday laws. If we choose to denounce French immorality we may.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The two Congressional Districts composing Allegheny county having been definitely fixed, we give herewith the population by sub-divisions, with the vote for President in 1868, and for Governor in 1869. The Twenty-second District embraces Pittsburgh, including all the South Side boroughs recently consolidated with it, the boroughs of Verona and Braddock, and the townships of Wilkins, Plum, Penn and Patton. The total population of this district is 130,102. The Twenty-third District includes Allegheny city, and the remainder of the county with a population of 122,326. The majority for General GRANT, in Allegheny county, in 1868, was 8,815, which is the majority of the Twenty-second District, as now constituted, was 4,433, and in the Twenty-third District 6,382. For Governor GEARY, in 1869, the majority in the (now) Twenty-second was 1,763, and in the (now) Twenty-third, 2,557. Owing to the erection of three new boroughs since 1869, the vote for Governor cannot be given therein, and the vote for Auditor General, in 1871, is substituted. This makes a slight decrease (273 votes) in the aggregate majority, but the figures are approximately correct, and show a decided Republican majority in each district—such a majority as cannot be overcome under any ordinary circumstances. The Allegheny (or Twenty-third) district, is much the strongest, having given 1,949 more majority for GRANT, and 794 more for GEARY than the Twenty-second district. It is not to be presumed, however, that our majority will fall below that for GEARY, in 1869, which is a low standard. While a more even distribution might have been made, yet with a proper candidate the Twenty-second district can be safely relied upon, notwithstanding Democratic politicians are beginning to boast of their ability to carry it. Below are the figures, which will be found interesting to politicians of both parties:

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

		1868.		1869.	
	Pop. 70.	Grant.	Sey-mour.	Geary.	Pack-er.
Pittsburgh	86,076	8,093	5,476	5,894	4,878
Birmingham	8,603	740	443	508	461
E. Birmingham	9,488	813	444	496	345
Ormsby	2,225	149	129	127	108
South Pittsb'h	3,695	311	153	228	168
Monongahela	1,153	90	84	67	69
Mt. Washington	1,988	270	57	143	54
Temperanceville	1,994	206	102	157	117
W. Pittsburgh	2,095	144	147	83	128
Union boro	1,335	off L. St. Clair.		77	59
Allentown	773	off L. St. Clair.		38	39
St. Clair	900	off Lower St. Clair		46	134
Verona	280	off Penn twp.		35	116
Braddock	1,290	143	84	116	78
Wilkins	2,455	445	106	315	109
Plum	1,500	175	111	122	96
Penn	2,685	301	82	191	67
Patton	1,193	140	82	116	73
Total	130,102	12,021	7,588	8,744	6,981
Majorities		4,433		1,763	

*Vote of 1871—for Stanton, (R.)
†Vote of 1871—for McCandless, (D.)

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

		1868.		1869.	
	Pop. 70.	Grant.	Sey-mour.	Geary.	Pack-er.
Allegheny	53,180	5,689	2,895	3,610	2,537
Baldwin	1,704	206	126	201	136
Chartiers	2,269	211	164	159	116
Finley	1,110	126	143	110	138
Jefferson	2,966	173	163	130	136
West Elizabeth	590	72	30	51	28
Lower St. Clair	4,422	261	297	156	180
East Deer	1,390	181	60	146	44
West Deer	1,299	200	46	149	40
Fawn	681	119	21	63	7
Tarentum	944	131	33	99	40
Etna	1,447	171	59	129	51
Franklin	716	72	75	66	71
Hampton	938	103	54	78	51
Shaler	1,473	154	71	113	92
Harrison	1,870	213	90	131	83
Indiana	2,806	263	166	165	130
Sharpsburg	2,176	233	216	165	190
Killbuck	1,919	.....	.....	116	54
Leet	629	38	63	32	29
Marshall	705	62	91	49	81
N. Versailles	2,461	287	259	117	109
S. Versailles	2,194	.....	.....	93	82
McKeesport	2,523	217	152	229	153
Lincoln	2,599	.....	.....	117	43
Forward	1,900	.....	.....	117	43
Elizabeth tp	3,937	608	226	279	117
Elizabeth boro	1,196	145	75	98	78
Mifflin	5,088	329	369	91	288
Moon	1,439	138	116	104	105
Neville	289	41	8	31	10
North Fayette	1,482	168	118	115	100
South Fayette	1,929	196	74	132	28
Robinson	2,275	310	131	174	92
Scott	1,807	179	91	146	56
Snowden	1,258	187	61	135	48
Stowe	739	off Robinson		142	146
Union	1,986	256	72	150	45
Upper St. Clair	810	95	65	70	64
Upper Tevent	564	96	36	75	38
Mc'candless	957	106	99	71	90
McClure	3,810	292	221	231	172
Millvale	668	86	11	69	13
Pine	718	81	61	75	59
Reserve	1,600	92	13	74	83
Richland	709	87	46	70	45
Ross	1,624	240	145	123	105
Believue	384	44	6	38	6
Sewickley tp	443	117	50	30	24
Sewickley boro	1,472	191	51	145	44
Ohio	685	238	110	43	42
Total	132,336	13,466	7,684	9,156	6,599
Majorities		6,382		2,557	

* Vote of 1871, for Stanton, (R.)
† Vote of 1871, for McCandless, (D.)

IN THE Pittsburgh *Volksblatt's* London letter of March 21st the great question in dispute between America and England is referred to in a manner likely to interest our readers. Having set forth the present state of the controversy pretty much as the subject is now generally understood, Mr. BLIND says that for his part he is firmly convinced that if the present English Government could resolve to accept the interpretation of the treaty to the Geneva tribunal, public opinion in England would promptly become reconciled to their action. The newspapers indeed hold a different language, partly because they do not wish to encourage the Americans in their claim, and partly through unyielding pride. But people in general feel how great perils lie before them in the future if this complication remains unsolved when England shall become involved in difficulty. Though no immediate danger appears, the conduct of Russia in reference to the treaty regarding the Black Sea and the advance of the same power in Turkestan justify apprehension. There is fermentation also in India among the reform sects of the Hindoos as well as the Mohammedans, while in Ireland the party which favors a dissolution of the union is merely waiting for an opportunity of outbreak until it shall see England busy in another direction.

Some readers will remember to have seen in English papers and speeches intimations more or less mysterious concerning evidence which the British Commissioners of the Washington Treaty could produce, but which they were very reluctant to produce, from which the world would see that in putting forward their claims for consequential damages the Americans have disregarded a well understood agreement. Some may have exercised their ingenuity, or their imagination, in trying to conjecture to what this alleged agreement or stipulation could have referred. Perhaps some light is thrown on the subject by Mr. BLIND, when he states that an "English friend, who usually has access to the best sources of information," had lately assured him, that in the settlement of the Fishery question the British government made concessions to the Union under the silently assumed agreement that by way of return or compensation for these concessions, the consequential claims in the Alabama question should be abandoned. The concessions in the fishery matter were made at the expense of the Canadians, who were quieted by the promise of indemnification on the part of England in the form of a loan guaranty. Now America having secured her advantage, insists on the letter of the treaty and discards the silent engagement altogether. The English Government, however, it is alleged, can bring forward proofs of the stipulation, and if they have failed to do so, the only reason has been an unwillingness to increase the existing irritation, not to pour oil on the flames. When necessary the proofs will be produced; hitherto, however, the hope has been indulged that America would change her course, and this arrow-shot is kept in reserve until the last moment.

The correspondent, well aware that this statement will seem rather remarkable, says that he reports it because the person from whom he received it, is not only well informed concerning government affairs, but has been known for years as a defender of America against the unjust attacks of his countrymen.

It is hardly necessary to say that in their present state of enlightenment, the American people are not prepared to applaud or take pleasure in any advantage gained in the settlement of the Alabama question, which can be fairly traced to mere cunning, or smartness, or departure from the well established rules of international honor and upright dealing.

THE PRESENT QUESTION.

The making of a Constitution for a great State like Pennsylvania is not so trifling a matter that the task may be safely confided to whoever is willing to undertake it. Such an event is always a crisis in the history of any State, for its future depends on the manner in which the work of rehabilitation is done. When so many interests and so large a body of people are to be affected by the result, the proper discharge of the duty would seem to require little less than universal knowledge joined to the highest degree of honesty and patriotism. And yet, strange as it may seem, there is never wanting those who are not only willing to undertake but think they are specially qualified to do the work. It is probably true, however, that but a small part of them possess a single qualification for it. Nevertheless—and this is the worst part of the matter—a Constitutional Convention, whenever or wherever assembled, is likely to be largely composed of precisely such persons. The anchor of safety consists in the exceptions, and it is to the importance of having the exceptions as numerous and marked as possible that we desire to stir up public sentiment in Pennsylvania. The State is about entering on such a crisis as we have described. Within a few weeks—months at the farthest—the people will be called on to select agents to frame for them a new constitution. They should begin now to think seriously on the matter. The Convention itself should be composed of the State's best intelligence and most undoubted wisdom—of men selected for the most perfect acquaintance with and as the fittest representatives of the varied interest involved. It is unnecessary to readers of ordinary intelligence to specify at length in this regard. When a ship is to be sent to sea on a special service those in whose interest she goes out need not be told what kind of men should have charge of her from the Captain down to the most humble servant. One is as important in his place as the other,—the accomplishment of the object must depend on the wisdom displayed in selecting them all. As no prudent owner would officer and man a ship with persons not possessed of some known or presumed special fitness, so when the ship of State is to be refitted, the people can never be safe if they do not exercise the greatest watchfulness and a stern resolve that no minor considerations shall swerve them from confiding the task to those who are perfectly qualified for it.

The people of Pennsylvania should without any delay give heed to this subject. Let them every where, and every citizen for himself, be fully determined that, come what may, none but the best men shall be chosen to the convention; that unfit aspirants shall stand no chance, clamor as much as they will; that, for once, at least, the State shall have the benefit of the largest intelligence, best experience and most perfect wisdom that can be commanded.

ON THE eve of the Connecticut election ex-Governor ENGLISH, in conversation with a friend, expressed his opinion that the Cincinnati Convention would depend on its result. In the event of a Democratic victory he protested that the Liberal Republicans would boldly cross the Rubicon; while, if the Republican party was successful, the Democrats would give up the contest and retire again within their own party lines. Affairs tend to establish the correctness of these conclusions. There can be no doubt that on the Democratic side the canvass was shaped with express reference to the Liberal Republican vote. Indeed, the New York *World* says that the platform was almost a word-for-word copy of the Missouri Liberal platform, adopted for the special purpose "of winning the Liberal Republicans to support GRANT." The *World* ingenuously, it adds: "It is evident now that the Democratic party would have made a better show if it had offered no concessions." The New York *Citizen* arrives at similar conclusions, and urges the nomination of a distinctive Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with GEN. HANCOCK as the man. Except as to the nominees, other Democratic papers take this view of the situation, arguing that the illustrations afforded by New Hampshire and Connecticut completely demonstrate the fallaciousness of the hope that a coalition with the Liberal Republicans will, in the national campaign, increase the chances of success. The Springfield *Republican*—a far-sighted, out-spoken anti-GRANT Republican newspaper—discerns with equal clearness the drift and tendency of events; for, referring to the Connecticut campaign, it says that the voters could not "put GRANT without giving strength and impudence to the Democratic party, and this is the last thing that people who wish for reformed parties and improved politics can or should consent to do," a remark which will apply with equal force and pertinency to the broader field of battle on which the parties are about entering. It is not probable that the Democracy will indorse the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, should it make a nomination, unless that body so attaches the KELLEY ticket to their ticket as to throw the balance of power into the hands of the latter, which it is by no means likely to do; since if the leaders of the movement are sincere in their expressions of desire for reform, they are divided from the Democracy by a far deeper and wider gulf than any which exists between themselves and the strongest supporters of the administration. Moreover, it is neither the policy nor the wisdom of those who will assemble at Cincinnati, but the people of the country, at their own homes and firesides, who constitute the real ultimate power, and to whose decision, whatever it may be, all parties and aspirants will have to bow. Thus far it is evident they are preponderantly in favor of the renomination of President GRANT. They rate at their true worth the bitter personal feelings which have of late had such active play; they care nothing for the mere tricks and catchwords of party—are intelligent, unbiassed, impartial and steadfast—and will act for the welfare of their whole country rather than for the interest or advancement of this man or that, except as he has deserved meritoriously at their hands.

SOME of our contemporaries, in commenting on the Roman Catholic mission lately established among the negroes of the Southern States, manifest remarkable ignorance of what Protestants have already done for the Christianization of the same people. Some editors express their joy that one of the many branches of the Christian Church has at length found sufficient charity and zeal to enter upon a work so important and so long neglected; while other able editors sternly rebuke those narrow minded and bigoted Protestants who, neglecting a task plainly assigned them, yet presume to deprecate the propagation of the Catholic religion among the negroes. The truth is, even in the days of slavery Baptists and Methodists, and to some extent Presbyterians and Episcopalians, labored assiduously in the work of preaching the Gospel to the black population, so that a very large proportion of them were really members of the church. The late Dr. THORNWELL used to say that he knew dozens of black men in bonds who were pious enough and knowing enough to be Christian missionaries in the North. If the character of Uncle TOM was drawn from life, and there were many like him, there may have been some truth in the jeer. Long before the close of the war, Christian people all over the northern States were fully awake to the importance of providing more fully for the secular as well as religious instruction of the freedmen, and great sums of money were collected for the support of both teachers and preachers among them. In fact, the proper statistics of the different churches would exhibit a great work in this direction. No doubt, the Catholic missionaries will find enough to do; they will, however, most likely everywhere in the Protestant States find the ground pretty well occupied with churches and Sunday schools, and the negroes very staunch if not very enlightened Protestants. It is well known that "the negro is generally faithful to early impressions and traditions," and the priests will probably soon conclude that the field assigned them is one difficult to cultivate.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction is expressed in some quarters at the peremptory action of the Government in notifying the trespassers on the lands of the Osage Indians in the Indian Territory that they must remove from the reservation, and directing the military commander of the district to see that the order is carried out forthwith. There does not seem to be any valid ground of complaint. The tribe in question had a reservation in Kansas guaranteed to them in perpetuity by the Government, but which, during the administration of President JOHNSON, was allowed to be overrun by squatters in contravention of the treaty. These Indians had many farms, and in a number of ways had made considerable progress in civilization; but the white settlers so far outnumbered them, and were so greedy for the possession of their lands, that Congress was induced to pass an act for the removal of the Osages, with their own consent, to a new reservation in the Indian Territory. This consent was obtained and the removal effected; but it now appears that the same squatters—a considerable portion of whom were members of PRICE'S rebel army—emboldened by their former successes, have disposed of their property originally acquired by trespass, and followed the Indians to their new home to repeat the same wrong, and this notwithstanding the distinct and emphatic warning of the Government that it would not be permitted. These Indians, in addition to the guarantees of the acts of Congress for the protection of the Indian Territory against settlement by whites, own their lands by right of purchase, and have the same claim to be protected in possession as any farmer in Missouri or Kansas. So far, therefore, from the proceedings of the authorities being tyrannical or high-handed, the Government would be culpably remiss in its duty did it not interfere to prevent the consummation of these land grabbers' covetous and illegal designs.

ANYTHING more horrible than the persecution of the Jews in Roumania has not taken place for many years. Before it took place it would probably in Western Europe have been deemed impossible, and having been reported as fact, it would seem incredible if it were not so well authenticated. The reports received are instructive, as they enable one to realize the intensity of hatred with which the Israelites used to be looked upon and pursued in those more civilized countries of Europe in which such persecution is now impossible. In Roumania we have English, German and French scenes of the middle ages reproduced at the present day. A letter writer says that in Calhul a priest marched through the streets preaching death and destruction to the Jewish heretics and urging the rabble to rise up and take vengeance upon them. In order to smother any scruples which might possibly exist in some hearers lest the innocent should suffer with the guilty in a general attack, the preacher declared that "even the unborn children of the Jews must be held responsible for the sacrilege perpetrated in Ismail." The reader may remember that the persecution began in Ismail under some pretense of such a crime having been committed by the Jews. The preacher's rhetorical thrust was a happy one, and might be admired, if it were original. But it is musty with age, the same old time device which, whether in the form of a poisoned well or a sacrificed infant, so often served as a reason for killing those whom their neighbors longed to plunder. In Calhul, also, it answered its purpose. Under righteous pretenses the rabble hurried out to burn, kill and rob. The most disgusting circumstance in the narrative is the fact that, while the military commandant of the place with his soldiers was escorting the helpless Jews to the barracks as to a place of safety, the rabble was allowed to break through the line and abuse their victims without interference.

THE Missouri Legislature has again extended the limits of St. Louis, so as to give the city ten or twelve thousand more inhabitants. The extension is on the western and northern sides of the city. The policy of consolidating outlying boroughs and suburban populations, has now been adopted by nearly all the leading cities of the country, and those which have been the longest consolidated are the best pleased with the results. It stands to reason that the duplication or multiplication of mayors, treasurers, engineers, collectors, comptrollers, and all the paraphernalia of a municipal government, in localities where one set would answer every purpose, is more than useless. The duplication of town halls, water works, etc., is equally unnecessary. What would be thought of a proposition to divide the city of Pittsburgh into three or four municipalities? And yet such a suggestion would be hardly less absurd than to keep up the now existing corporation divisions in a community so homogeneous in all their social and business interests as that which surrounds the original Pittsburgh. In all the cities which have been consolidated, the plan at first developed active opposition in the smaller municipalities, led by the office holders and their succes-ors in expectancy, and backed by the owners of large plots of unimproved real estate. These elements, contending for immediate personal advantages, were of course united and active; but as the people came to understand the true merits of the question, the opposition gradually lost its influence, and the measures for the general benefit prevailed. The act of the Legislature for the consolidation of the South Side boroughs with Pittsburgh was eminently proper. Pennsylvania contains within her limits the second in population and the first in manufacturing productiveness of the great seaboard cities of the Union. With all that is properly Pittsburgh consolidated into one municipality, the day is not far distant when our great State may also claim to have the first in manufactures and the third in population of all the great cities of the interior.

IT is gratifying to observe that the opinion we have so frequently expressed, namely, that the education of the whites and blacks would in the end be found to be the only permanent cure for the political and social troubles which disturb the Southern States, is beginning to be widely entertained in that region. The leading Democratic journal of South Carolina has at last recognized this truth and made a forcible appeal to the authorities of the State to see that no portion of the school fund is wastefully or injudiciously expended, and that the school system is not made a part of the machinery of class politics; rightfully putting the instruction of the masses, without respect of color, above the exigencies or demands of any political party. Other Southern States are also beginning to learn that it is the only way to get at the true meaning of emancipation and enfranchisement. Progress of the most gratifying character is being made. Schools for the education of both races are being established and set in successful operation on every hand; and although the caste spirit has as yet by no means died out, and numbers of whites are still to be found who look upon the education of the negro with the same sullen dislike with which they regarded his emancipation and enfranchisement, yet as a general thing a better and kindlier spirit is gradually coming into play. This is the right kind of reconstruction, since it begins at the foundations of society, and builds up the future on a basis of order and intelligence. Through it alone will a safe and satisfactory solution of the vexed and intricate problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation be reached. When Common Schools come to the front, carpet-bagging and Kukluxism will slink to to the rear.

THE leaders of the International Society in France are said to be not at all concerned on account of the hostile action of the National Assembly. On the contrary, they expect great increase of their numbers as the result of the persecution to which they are subjected. In England there is perhaps some reason to think that the members of the same society are troubled about the severity with which they are let alone. At a recent meeting of the society in London, CARL MARX stated that the English Government had been more or less inclined to give up the French refugees of the Association, on the pretext that they were not mere political offenders, but had committed crimes against society. The Government, he said, had requested the French Government not to insist on its petition at present, as the time was not propitious. MARX also stated that the English Government thinks of reviving and modifying the old so-called correspondence law, which was adopted in the time of the Jacobin clubs, and to apply the same to the International, or the Internationals. In the meantime innkeepers are threatened by the police with the loss of their license, if they permit the members of the society to hold meetings in their houses. It is of course possible that the English Government intends to persecute the society, but it certainly appears little likely that the Liberals of England will tolerate a policy now towards mere social or political heretics, which was found so odious nearly a century ago when applied to a class quite as dangerous to established order as the Internationals of to-day.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Probably nine-tenths of the people that cherish stomachic snakes and lizards are like the old man who died the other day in Pittsfield, Mass. He fancied for forty years that he held that lizard, and now a *post mortem* reveals a simple case of chronic inflammation, accompanied with enlargement of the heart.

The English sparrows were imported this spring into Rochester, N. Y., and one of them has been killed by a wretched boy. The weight of journalistic wrath and objurgation showered on that youthful miscreant's head would have crushed a man.

The Michigan lumbermen having carried their point in the matter of the Chicago relief bill, will now promptly come forward and fulfill their promise to sell 50,000,000 feet of lumber at $1 per thousand below the prices that prevailed before the fire.

On Monday a man named Kerwin was arrested in Chicago for stealing agne pills from a drug store. In pursuance of the right to be t